Volume 168 No. 26

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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December 26 1955

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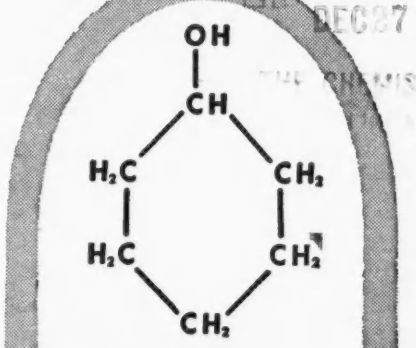

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 168 No. 26 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. December 26, 1955

Robert E. Wilkin, vice-president and general sales manager of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has been elected a board member. He has also been named vice-president and director of sales of the company.

Shell to Construct Fourth MEK Facility

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, last week disclosed that it will build a new methyl ethyl ketone plant at Norco, La., with a capacity of 40,000,000 pounds a year.

Construction of the facility — Shell's fourth for the production of MEK—will start about the first of the year and it will begin producing in early 1957, according to R. C. McCurdy, Shell Chemical's president.

Mr. McCurdy attributed the expansion to the anticipated growth in the surface coating and vinyl resin industries, two of the principal users of MEK.

Surface coating manufacturers, for example, are stepping up their production to provide the increased requirements of the automotive and household appliance industries, Mr. McCurdy said, adding that Shell is expanding to meet the needs of its customers. He indicated that MEK is also receiving increasing use as a chemical intermediate.

Shell pioneered the manufacture of MEK from secondary butyl alcohol and first made commercial quantities of the solvent in California in the early thirties. It now produces MEK at Houston, Tex., and Martinez and Dominguez, Calif.

Rosin Export Sales Policy Is Changed by Government

A change in policy covering sales of rosin for export from government stocks held by the Commodity Credit Corporation will be put into effect during the period January 9 through March 31, 1956, the Department of Agriculture announced last week.

During this period CCC will offer exclusively for export, on a competitive bid basis, not to exceed 100,000 drums of rosin of all grades to the extent that individual grades are available. Sales will be made under the conditions of announcement TB-21 and an export supplement thereto which will be mailed to the trade before January 9.

The remainder of CCC rosin stocks, and its gum turpentine holdings, will continue to be available for domestic purchase and use at fixed prices determined each week, under the terms and conditions of announcements TB-21 and weekly supplements stating the prices. This is the same sales procedure which has been in effect since November, 1954, for both domestic and export sales.

The current CCC inventory of gum rosin totals approximately 542,000 drums, generally of 517 pounds net weight each. The

—*Continued on page 45*

Cutter Announces Plan To Buy Haver-Glover Labs

Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif., has concluded arrangements to purchase on December 28 the assets and the business of Haver-Glover Laboratories, Kansas City, Mo. The transaction involves cash and a block of newly issued 4¼ percent convertible preferred Cutter stock.

Haver-Glover has a line of veterinary surgical instruments and more than 350 pharmaceutical specialties. The established ethical sales policy will be maintained.

Koppers Company to Market Pittsburgh Coke Line of Dyes

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has arranged to take over the marketing of textile dyes which have been made and sold by Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, it was revealed last week by George M. Walker, vice-president and general manager of Koppers chemical division. Following Pittsburgh Coke's decision to discontinue the direct marketing of dyes, that company's eight-member dyestuff sales staff will join Koppers wholly-owned subsidiary, American Aniline Products, Inc., which has its plant at Lock Haven, Pa.

Under terms of the agreement, Koppers acquires the textile dye business of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical, exclusive of its manufacturing facilities in that field.

Pittsburgh Coke Still to Make Dyes

Mr. Walker said that Pittsburgh Coke will continue to produce a number of vat dyes which are not currently made by American Aniline. However, he added that all marketing of such dyes now will be handled by the Koppers subsidiary.

Pittsburgh Coke plans to devote an increasing portion of its fine chemicals manufacturing equipment to the production of other fine organic chemicals, it was explained.

"The arrangement with Pittsburgh Coke will broaden Koppers coverage of

—*Continued on page 27*

Chemical Imports, Exports Show Increase in October

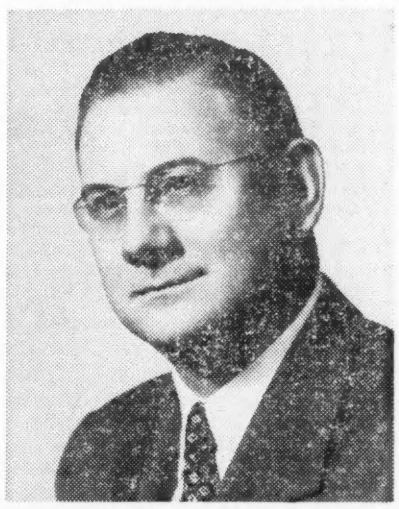
A small increase in United States foreign trade in chemicals and related products was recorded during October over the level of September, preliminary figures issued by the Bureau of Census indicated last week.

October imports and exports in these commodities amounted to $118,400,000 as against $111,400,000 in September. In October, 1954, the total trade amounted to $109,800,000.

Increases were recorded by the bureau in both exports and imports. Exports in October amounted to $97,700,000 as compared with $91,300,000 in September, while imports totaled $20,700,000 against $20,100,000.

Foreign trade in all merchandise rose sharply in October to $2,404,500,000 over September total of the $2,198,000,000. Exports were valued at $1,394,700,000 or $141,800,000 more than in September with nine of the eleven major commodity groups registering increases.

Imports went over the billion-dollar mark for the second time this year when they reached $1,009,800,000 as compared with $945,100,000 in September.



Eric G. Orling has been elected president of Baker Castor Oil Company, New York, a subsidiary of National Lead Company, effective January 1. Mr. Orling succeeds I. M. Colbeth, who will retire.

Scheele to Keep Job at HEW: Folsom

Secretary Marion B. Folsom of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare said last week that he will recommend the reappointment of Dr. Leonard A. Scheele as Surgeon General of the United States when his present term expires next April.

The secretary's announcement squelched rumors that have been current in Washington that Dr. Scheele was to be "sacrificed" for the mistakes made by the government in the early stages of the Salk polio vaccine program. Mr. Folsom, how-

—*Continued on page 63*

Business Vigor Continues

A continuation of the vigorous pace in general business activity is again reflected in the December reports of purchasing executives. There were 40 percent saying production was better than in November and 54 percent reporting their situation unchanged. Only 6 percent see conditions to be worse.

The tempo of new orders slowed fractionally — with 16 percent reporting reductions, compared with 14 percent in November. An increase was reported by 35 percent, and the remaining 49 percent showed the flow of new business to be the same.

A greater number report prices higher this month, than a month ago, with fewer reporting prices the same or lower. The inventory picture is essentially unchanged. Employment continues at record levels and would be better if it were not for strikes.

In answer to a special look-ahead question, 76 percent of those who responded believe business will continue at present levels through the second quarter of 1956. Of the others, 17 percent look for even better conditions, while only 7 percent think the situation will be less favorable.

Because of political uncertainties, apprehension about a continuance of the high automobile production, and an unwillingness to go too far into the realm of economic prediction, the majority of those reporting preferred to withhold comment on the second half of next year.

That the price plateau reported last month may not now be quite so level, is revealed by 57 percent who reported prices up—4 percent more than in November. There were 40 percent who say prices are the same —down 2 percent from last month, while a scant 3 percent report prices as being lower.

The general tone of the report indicates an awareness of several areas in which prices increases may be expected in the near term, prominent among these being steel.

There was a slight decrease from 30 percent to 28 percent for those who reported inventories up from

—*Continued on page 62*

This report was prepared by the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Institute Plant To Goodrich-Gulf For $11 Million

Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission last week announced it had signed a contract with Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, for the sale of the government-owned synthetic rubber plant at Institute, W. Va. The sale price of $11,000,000 represented the highest amount offered for the plant during negotiations.

The Institute plant is the largest of all the government-built rubber plants, with an assigned annual capacity of 122,000 long tons of synthetic rubber.

It is the twenty-sixth of the twenty-seven government-owned installations to be sold. The other plant, an alcohol-butadiene unit at Louisville, Ky., has been leased for three years to Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia.

Negotiations Authorized in January

Negotiations for the sale of the Institute plant were authorized by congress after the commission reported last January that no bids were received for the installation in the original disposal program.

The commission also pointed out that the facility faced a statutory three-year period in standby, as it has not operated since September, 1953.

The contract for the sale of the Institute plant to Goodrich-Gulf must be reviewed by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, and he in turn must report his findings to congress by January 13.

Unless the pact is voided by congress—and this can be done by majority vote in either house within thirty days of January 3—Goodrich-Gulf is likely to take possession of the plant by the middle of February.

The company expects to get one 40,000-ton rubber unit into operation by mid-May. Reactivation of the other two units, each of which has a capacity of about 40,000 long tons, will turn on two factors —supply of the GR-S chief raw material, butadiene, and the market conditions for synthetic rubber.

Six Bidders for Institute Unit

Negotiations for the Institute plant have been going on for more than two months. Besides Goodrich-Gulf, five other bidders were reported to have sought the facility. They were:—

Goodyear Synthetic Rubber Corporation, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, Imperial Commodities Corporation, United Rubber & Chemical Company, and Edwin W. Pauley, California industrialist.

Cerium Concession Halt Advocated by Tariff Unit

The Tariff Commission last week recommended the withdrawal of tariff concessions granted under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on ferrocerium and other cerium alloys. The rate was reduced by one-half on January 1, 1948, to $1 per pound, plus 12½ percent ad valorem.

In a report to the President on an escape clause investigation made at the request of domestic producers of lighter flints, the commission found that cerium alloys are being imported into the country in such increased quantities, both actual and relative to domestic production, as to cause serious injury to the domestic lighter flint producers.

This is one of the first investigations made under the new trade agreements law passed last session which broadened the definition of an industry entitled to relief, and marked one of the few times that the members of the Tariff Commission have been unanimous in recommendations in an escape clause case.

Under the law, the President has sixty days in which to act on the commission's recommendation. The imports in question consist primarily of lighter flints and rods from which lighter flints are made.

Asbestos Output in Canada Record Million Tons in 1955

Asbestos production in Canada in 1955 set a record of 1,000,000 tons, according to the Quebec Asbestos Information Service. Production in 1954 amounted to approximately 900,000 tons.

The information service attributed the record production total this year to a $75,000,000 expansion program by the industry at Asbestos and Thetford, Que.

The record asbestos yield is expected to bring about $100,000,000 in Canada, most of it in Quebec Province.

Medical Research Expansion To Be Asked by Administration

An expansion of the government's medical research programs by as much as 25 to 30 percent in funds for the next fiscal year will be recommended to congress by the administration. Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare Marion B. Folsom announced last week. Mr. Folsom said that he has been discussing the matter with the President, other members of the cabinet, congressional leaders and many others, but was not ready to announce precise dollar amounts yet. Total appropriations to the National Institutes of Health for the current year were $97,800,000.

Malcolm E. Hunter has been named a vice-president of Nitrogen Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. He will continue to be in charge of sales, having formerly performed this function as assistant to the president.

The broad outlines of the program are as follows:—

Outlines of Program

● Increased funds would be available to each of the seven major research categories—mental health, cancer, heart, arthritis, neurological, dental, and microbiological. Recommendations from advisory councils in each specific field are now being coordinated into a balanced overall program, Mr. Folsom stated.

● More emphasis would be placed on basic medical research — fundamental studies in biology, biochemistry, physiology, pharmacology, and other sciences which may open new frontiers against many diseases.

● Research operations at the National Institutes of Health would be expanded, but most of the additional funds would be allocated in grants for research projects by others—medical schools, hospitals, health agencies, private laboratories, and individual scientists — throughout the country.

● Funds for fellowships to develop more research scientists would be increased substantially.

The secretary said that for these increased funds to achieve maximum results, further action will be needed to relieve the shortage of scientists and research facilities. In providing more funds for medical research, it would be wise to

—Continued on page 36

US Urged to Drop Its Rubber Research

A special commission for rubber research of the National Science Foundation last week recommended that the government discontinue supporting synthetic rubber research when current contracts expire in June, 1956. About $1,000,000 is now being spent by the government in this activity.

The commission found that the national interest no longer required government support of research especially directed toward synthetic rubber. However, the commission expressed the view that basic research in general should receive a larger measure of support from the government.

It was recommended that the foundation in fiscal 1957 "support a new and more basic program made up of research

—Continued on page 62

Union Carbide Elects

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has elected Carrol M. Shanks a director. Mr. Shanks is president of Prudential Life Insurance Company of America, Newark, N. J.

American Potash Absorbs Western Electrochemical

American Potash & Chemical Company, Los Angeles, has acquired all of the common stock of Western Electrochemical Company, Henderson, Nev., it was revealed last week by Peter Colfax, president of both companies.

To integrate Electrochemical into the American Potash organization, the acquired company's name will be changed to American Potash & Chemical Corporation (Nevada). The Nevada firm produces ammonium and potassium perchlorate, sodium potassium chlorate and manganese dioxide.

For the Electrochemical common, American Potash had to give up 33.295 shares of its own class B stock. American Potash previously had owned 48.2 percent of Electrochemical's outstanding stock.

The Week's Price Changes

Linseed Fatty Acid, Casein and Egg Albumin Move Higher.
Sandalwood Oil, Oleo Stearine, White Pepper Lower.

Prices Advanced

Acid, Linseed, 1 5c. per lb. (p. 57).
Anise seed, Spanish, 1½c. per lb. (p. 50).
Casein, Argentine, 1c. per lb. (p. 52).
Cocoa butter, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Cumin seed, Iranian, ½c. per lb. (p. 50).
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Egg albumin, flake, 4c per lb. (p. 56).
powd., 4c. per lb.
tech., 5c. to 13c. per lb.
Lard, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Nutmeg, East Indian, 1c. per lb. (p. 50).
West Indian, ½c. per lb.
Oil, castor, No. 1, Brazilian, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cotton seed, crude, 3/16c. per lb. (p. 57).
refd., 3/16c. per lb.
Linseed, 1 5c. per lb. (p. 57).
Peanut, crude, 1c. per lb. (p. 57).
refd., 1c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, 3/16c. per lb. (p. 57).
refd., 3/16c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Tallow, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).

Prices Reduced

Linseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 57).
Oil, Sandalwood, 25c. per lb. (p. 50).
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Pepper, white, 1½c. per lb. (p. 50).
Potassium stannate, 0.4c. per lb. (p. 30).
Silver, 0.34c. per oz. (p. 30).
Sodium stannate, 0.4c. per lb. (p. 30).
Stannic chloride, 0.5c. per lb. (p. 30).
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 0.6c. per lb. (p. 30).
hydrous, cryst., ¾c. per lb. (p. 30).
Sulfate, 0.6c. per lb. (p. 30).
Tallow, edible, ¾c. per lb. (p. 57).
Tin, 1¼c. per lb. (p. 30).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

Dec. 23, 1955	Dec. 16, 1955	Dec. 24, 1954
107.14	107.14	106.79

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Gas Industry Hits Control Plan

A vigorous blast against attempts to impose federal controls on prices charged by the nation's 8,000 independent natural gas producers was issued last week by the National Gas and Oil Resources Committee. As the opening shot of the industry effort to get congressional approval of the Harris bill next session, the executive committee of the NGORC warned that federal price controls will virtually eliminate competition among gas producers and will threaten continued expansion of gas production to meet the needs of industry.

The Harris bill proposes to nullify the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Phillips Petroleum Company case which held that the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission extends to the production of natural gas by independent producers. The bill passed the house last session and is due for early consideration in the senate but faces a

—Continued on page 63

James K. Lindsay has been elected treasurer of Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, effective January 1, to take the place of George B. Schwab who is retiring. Bernard Reiter has been elected assistant treasurer.

Light Oil Method Offered by Koppers

A process for producing super-refined benzene, toluene, and xylene from light oil is being made available for the first time in this country by Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., according to Dr. W. C. Rueckel, vice-president and general manager of the engineering and construction division.

Rights to the process were acquired by Koppers from the German firm which first developed the process, and has had it in commercial operation for several years.

The acid wash method, which has been used heretofore, and is still being used, for purifying cokeoven by-product light oil, produces a satisfactory grade of ben-

—Continued on page 27

Bingham Succeeds Galliher In Columbia-Southern Post

Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, a division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, has announced the appointment of Chris F. Bingham as vice-president in charge of sales, succeeding W. I. Galliher, vice-president and director, who has announced his retirement, effective December 31. Mr. Bingham was formerly director of sales.

Other executive changes, effective January 1, include the appointments of H. W. Gleichert as vice-president in charge of market research and development, W. F. Newton as director of sales, and P. A. Fodor, jr., as assistant director of sales.

Mint Crop Value Is Up

The value of this year's peppermint and spearmint crops exceeded that of 1954 by $2,057,000, according to final estimates of the crop's outturn issued last week by the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture.

This was due largely to higher average prices received by growers, plus increased production of peppermint, which more than offset the decline in output of spearmint.

The peppermint crop had an estimated value of $10,736,000 as compared with $7,683,000 last year, while the value of the spearmint crop was $2,471,000 as against $3,467,000 a year ago. Prices of peppermint averaged $5.86 a pound this year against $5.33 last year, while this year's spearmint prices averaged $4.22 against $3.86 last year.

The following table contains the final official figures on acreage, yield and production by states for the two crops:—

	Acreage		Pounds of Oil per acre		Production Pounds of Oil	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
Peppermint:—						
Indiana	7,800	9,600	32.0	30.0	250,000	288,000
Michigan	6,400	6,400	20.0	20.0	128,000	128,000
Wisconsin	2,500	3,200	28.0	40.0	70,000	128,000
Oregon	12,000	13,000	42.0	50.0	504,000	650,000
Washington	7,300	9,800	67.0	65.0	489,000	637,000
Total	36,000	42,000	40.0	43.6	1,441,000	1,841,000
Spearmint:—						
Indiana	10,700	6,400	40.0	33.0	428,000	211,000
Michigan	8,700	6,000	30.0	26.0	261,000	156,000
Washington	2,100	2,300	100.0	95.0	210,000	218,000
Total	21,500	14,700	41.8	39.8	899,000	585,000

Chemicals a Heavy Spender For Basic Industrial Research

Of all the money spent on basic industrial research in the United States in 1953, the chemical business spent one-quarter of it. The amount was estimated at $38 million, according to the National Science Foundation, for which the study had been made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The report generally was concerned with science and engineering in American industry, and specifically revealed a number of facts regarding the chemical industry and its relationship to other industries.

In terms of the proportion of research and development expenditures allocated to basic research, chemicals also lead with about 10 percent of all cost incurred for basic research. Applied research and development outlay totaled $323.1 million. Total cost for all chemical industry research and development in 1953 was $361.1 million.

Basic research in chemistry accounted for two-thirds of the chemical industry's $38 million expenditure for basic research in 1953. The balance was invested princi-

—Continued on page 27

Cyanamid Will Produce Triple Superphosphate

A move to further diversify its line of chemical fertilizers has been taken by American Cyanamid Company New York, with a decision to build a 200,000 ton per year triple superphosphate plant at Brewster, Fla., according to K. C. Towe, president.

The plant will be built on an existing Cyanamid site at Brewster where phosphate rock is mined. Construction will begin immediately and is expected to be completed about mid-1957. Chemical Construction Corporation, a Cyanamid unit, will design and construct the plant in collaboration with Dorr-Oliver, Inc.

Tariff Concessions Modified by 5 Nations

Tariffs imposed by India, the Netherlands Antilles, New Zealand, Nicaragua and Pakistan have been modified in a number of particulars in conferences with the United States, it was announced last week by the State department. The changes affected some chemical industry products.

The department said that it had agreed to the modification or withdrawal of some existing concessions in return for new concessions on trade items in which the United States has an interest. No changes

—Continued on page 62

DuPont Selects Maysville For Third Kentucky Plant

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., last week said it has chosen a site of about 900 acres near Maysville, Ky., for its third chemical plant in that state.

Options were exercised by the company last week on four tracts of land totaling 472 acres, while extensions of options pending title clearance were obtained on an additional 432 acres.

DuPont said it had no immediate building plans. The land is being acquired, the company said, for possible future construction of a general-purpose chemical plant.

Tall Oil Facility Projected By Arizona Chemical in La.

Arizona Chemical Company, New York, today revealed plans for a new tall oil fractionating unit at Springhill, La. The concern, jointly owned by American Cyanamid Company and International Paper Company, is a producer of tall oil products and tall oil rosins.

At its plant in Panama City, Fla., which this year marked its twenty-fifth anniversary, Arizona Chemical completed additional fractionating facilities for tall oil in June. The Florida move expanded the company's capacity there by two and a half times.

Herman W. Leitzow has been named a vice-president of Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.

Justice Dep't Accused Of Hampering US Concerns In Foreign Investments

The Department of Justice was accused last week of thwarting congressional policy of encouraging investment of American capital abroad by its policy of applying the antitrust laws to the foreign activities of American concerns. Representatives of the American Chamber of Commerce in London, Paris and Rome told investigators for the senate judiciary committee, a staff report issued last week revealed, that actions taken by the Justice department are "so grotesque" as to "bring ridicule on the good name and common sense of Americans."

Numerous instances were cited in which American companies have been forced to withdraw from association or investment in foreign enterprises because clauses in the agreements which gave the foreign concern an exclusive market made the American concern vulnerable to the current interpretation of our antitrust laws.

English Case Cited

As an example of undesirable antitrust activity by the Department of Justice, the London chamber cited the case where an American manufacturer acquired an investment in an English company engaged in the same line of production in Britain. This investment was substantially less than 50 percent, but the two companies had an agreement that the parties would make available to each other technical skill and know-how, and would not manufacture or sell in each other's territory. The agreement was cancelled and the American company sold its investment when proceedings were instituted in the United States against the American company.

"Instead of the result being (as perhaps the law intended) that the American company entered the territory of the British company and actively competed with it," the report said, "all that has happened is that the cooperation between the two has ceased and the American concern has lost its British investment. There has been no competition, and there is no prospect

—Continued on page 45

American Gilsonite Lets Contract for New Refinery

A contract for constructing the catalytic reformer and hydrogen plant of a proposed refinery to be erected near Grand Junction, Colo., by American Gilsonite Company has been awarded to H. K. Ferguson Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

The refinery will produce high test gasoline and metallurgical coke from "Gilsonite," a solid hydrocarbon mineral, which the company mines at Bonanza, Utah, and which will be transported in suspension by pipeline to Grand Junction.

It has already been announced that Foster Wheeler Corporation, New York, will construct the delayed coking plant; Petrocarb Equipment, Inc., New York, will handle the consulting engineering concerned with the calcining operations, and Kaiser Engineers, Oakland, Calif., will design and erect the calcining plant, utilities, and auxiliary facilities for the project. Total costs for the project are estimated in excess of $10 million.

Calspray to Build Office, Warehouse for New Plant

California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif., has awarded a contract to Barrett Construction Company, San Francisco, for a bulk storage warehouse at Calspray's main plant in Richmond.

The warehouse will be part of the company's $16,000,000 fertilizer plant, now under construction. A contract has also been awarded for construction of a building to provide office space for the fertilizer plant management.

William J. F. Francis has been appointed vice-president in charge of sales for the American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles.

Sulfur Output, Use Hit Peak During '55

Production and consumption of US sulfur—in keeping with the high rate of industrial activity—reached new records in 1955. Production of the mineral increased to an estimated 6,900,000 long tons in 1955, or 250,000 tons more than last year.

Domestic consumption plus exports rose 400,000 tons to an estimated 7,100,000 tons, according to Langbourne M. Williams, president of Freeport Sulphur Company, New York.

Most of the new production came from the salt dome deposits of Louisiana and Texas mined by the Frasch hot water process. These mines produced an estimated 5,700,000 tons compared with 5,515,000 tons in 1954.

Of the balance of the supply, 390,000 tons represented sulfur recovered from gases, 400,000 tons sulfur contained in py-

—Continued on page 62

Merck Market Director, Secretary Are Appointed

James E. McCabe has been appointed director of market planning of the chemical division of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., effective February 1.

In his new position, Mr. McCabe will be responsible for product merchandising, technical customer service, and sales analysis, as well as market planning and development. He succeeds Dr. Frank M. Parker, who has resigned.

Carl M. Anderson has been elected secretary of Merck, effective February 1, by the board of directors.

In addition to acting as secretary of the board of directors and of the executive committee of the board, Mr. Anderson will have certain other executive responsibilities.

Memo to OPD Readers

For greater clarity and brevity, OPD has changed the headings of some of its market reports.

Aliphatic Organics is the new title of what was formerly Industrial Organic Chemicals.

Protective Coatings Materials has been sharpened to Coatings Materials.

Coverage of individual items in the various market reports continues unchanged.

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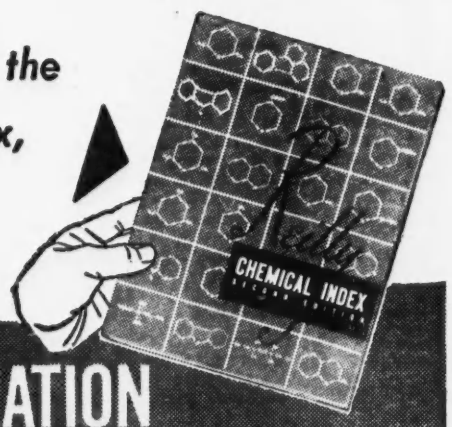
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				



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Association Meetings

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 29-May 3.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Statler hotel, Los Angeles, February 26-29.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., May 9-11.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association; central section meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 6-8; western section meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 13-14; annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 9-11.

American Society for Testing Materials, committee week, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., February 27-March 2; annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 16-21.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 25-27.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, banquet and symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 25.

Chemical and Allied Products Buyers Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, midwest meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, January 24; eastern meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, January 31.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, May 28-30.

Chemical Market Research Association, aromatic chemicals meeting, Webster Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 31-February 1.

Chemical Progress Week, April 23-28.

Chlorine Institute, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, January 25.

Council for Agricultural and Chemurgic Research annual conference, Congress hotel, Chicago, April 10-12.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 1.

National Association of Chain Drug Stores, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood Beach, Fla., May 1-4.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, New Coliseum, New York, June 11-15.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 27-March 2.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., May 7-9.

Society of Chemical Industry, chemical industry medal presentation, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, April 27.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, January 10.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel New York, May 15-17.

Weed Society of America, first annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, January 4-6

Hormone Claimed to Surpass Aldosterone in Potency Developed

A new synthetic hormone, said to be three times as potent as aldosterone—one of the life-essential hormones of the adrenal glands—has been developed by a research team of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich. The new synthetic hormone, which is not produced in the body, is described as a methyl derivative of fluorohydrocortisone acetate. It belongs to the family of steroid compounds which includes cortisone, hydrocortisone and fluorohydrocortisone.

According to Upjohn, the new chemical was found to be more effective in laboratory tests than any known substance in stimulating the body's retention of salt, a key indication of its power to influence adrenal gland activity.

Upjohn Research Team Identified

The Upjohn research team, which reported the development in the current issue of the *Journal* of the American Chemical Society, was made up of Dr. John A. Hogg, section head of the company's pharmaceutical research, Frank H. Lincoln, Robert W. Jackson and Dr. William P. Schneider.

Although the new synthetic hormone has no known usefulness in human therapy at present, it is considered to be a vital clue in the search for a hormone which could effectively control such inflammations as rheumatoid arthritis and allergies without any undesirable side effects.

The new substance is about forty times as powerful as hydrocortisone in its ability to influence glycogen deposition, another indication of hormonal activity, states the report. This test measures the accumulation of animal starch in the liv-

—*Continued on page 62*

Schering, Pfizer Sign Arthritis Hormone Pact

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., has concluded a patent licensing agreement with Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., covering the manufacture and sale of the anti-arthritic hormones, prednisone and prednisolone.

Schering markets prednisone under the trade-name "Meticorten," and prednisolone as "Meticortelone." Pfizer's brand of prednisone is marketed as "Sterane."

Schering also has license agreements with Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., and Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.

Bower Celebrating Its 100th Anniversary

Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, this year is celebrating its one hundredth anniversary as a chemical marketer and manufacturer. The firm, which was begun by twenty-two-year-old Henry Bower in early 1855, now supplies a large variety of chemicals pioneered by the founder, in addition to a number of products added during the company's growth.

The company began as a drug house, and in 1858, a small plant was built to manufacture glycerine and ammonium sulfate. Both products were produuced from waste materials.

Mr. Bower's continuous interest in utili-

—*Continued on page 34*

Glucose for Food Use Wins Approval of FDA

The Food and Drug Administration last week approved amendments to its standards for certain food products to permit the use of glucose syrup and dried glucose syrup as optional ingredients. The order takes effect today and relates to standards of identity for certain cacao products, cheeses, canned fruits, fruit of butters and jellies and tomato products.

John H. Weeks has been elected a vice-president of the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Soap Convention to Probe Automation's Impact, Economy, Research on Buying Trends

The impact of automation, the continuation of the high-level economy, and research into buying trends for soap and detergents will be highlights of the annual meeting of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, scheduled for January 25 through 27 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. On January 26 the luncheon speaker will be Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, and formerly personal representative of President Eisenhower in the Near East. His topic will be "Who's Sabotaging Our Economy?"

The next day at noon, members will hear the future of atomic energy as a peacetime force described by Dr. Lauchlin Currie, vice-president of Union Carbide Nuclear Company. At the same luncheon, recognition of the industry will be extended to Neil M. McElroy for his services as chairman of the President's White House Conference on Education.

Review of the Year

The morning meeting on January 26 will bring to industry members the annual president's review of the year, presented by E. W. Wilson, vice-president of Armour & Co. The state of the nation's economy will be outlined by Dexter Keezer, economist for McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, New York. S. G. Barton, president of Market Research Corporation of America, will describe retail marketing trends of soaps and detergents.

The impact of automation so far as plant processing operations are concerned will be discussed on January 27 by Prof. Ernest H. Schell of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Automation as applied to office and marketing procedures will be covered by Dr. C. R. DeCarlo, director of applied science, International Business Machines Corporation.

Topics of direct concern to producers of industrial soaps and fatty acids will

—*Continued on page 63*

George Diehlman

Nat'l Lead Picks Chemicals Manager

National Lead Company, New York, has named George Diehlman manager of the pigments and chemicals division of its Atlantic branch. John A. Southworth has been made manager of the paint division for the branch.

Ralph M. Bennett has become manager of the Cleveland, Ohio, branch paint division, while William W. Howard has been appointed manager of the pigments and chemicals division at Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Diehlman has been manager of raw materials sales for the Atlantic branch since June of last year. He began his company career in 1915 at the Brooklyn, N. Y., research laboratories' metal protective coating department, and was named sales promotion manager for protective coatings in 1949.

Mr. Southworth joined the company in 1952 as trade sales supervisor of National Lead Company of Massachusetts, becom-

—*Continued on page 27*

Surplus Commodities Sale To Argentina, Colombia Set

Proposed sale of $25,300,000 of surplus oils and fats to Argentina and $11,600,000 of wheat, cotton and cottonseed oil to Colombia was announced last week by the State department.

About 80,000 tons of edible oils and fats are involved in the sale to Argentina which will be provided through private United States traders. Argentina has agreed to pay for the surplus in pesos and under an agreement with the State department, it will earmark 70 percent of the funds for loans to stimulate Argentina's economic potential.

The agreement with Colombia involves the sale of 50,000 tons of wheat, 32,400 bales of cotton and 4,300 tons of cottonseed oil. Payment for these products will also be made in pesos of which the major portion will likewise be earmarked by the government for loans to industry to build up the country's economic resources.

The balance of the funds involved in the two transactions will be used by the State department in educational exchange program and similar activities.

Chemurgic Group to Meet

The Council for Agricultural and Chemurgic Research will hold its twenty-first annual conference at the Congress hotel, Chicago, April 10 through 12.

Parenteral Drug Ass'n Elects Graham President

L. James Graham, of Burroughs-Wellcome & Co., Tuckahoe, N. Y., has been elected president of the Parenteral Drug Association.

Also elected were:—Vice-president, Dr. Harold Blumberg, Endo Products, Inc.; regional vice-president, William B. Bucke, Lafayette Pharmacal, Inc.; secretary, Walter S. Konwiser, C. F. Kirk Company; and treasurer, Joseph W. Kouten.

Monday Gets Nod for Holidays

Celebration of all holidays on Monday is favored by interested business firms by a margin of three to one, according to a recent nation-wide survey by the New York Board of Trade's Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section.

This result was shown by the 29 percent of the companies queried, whose managements have actually considered the holiday-on-Monday policy.

Two hundred seventy-six companies with more than 250,000 employees throughout the United States took part in the survey. Only 16 percent of those considering the idea were opposed to it, while 77 percent favored it and 7 percent had no opinion.

The survey also showed that a majority (74 percent) of companies currently pay all or part of accrued vacation pay if employees quit in case of pregnancy or illness prior to vacation. Thirty-five percent (35 percent) pay all or part of the Christmas bonus.

Regarding pensions, the survey shows that 98 percent of the companies which pay all or part of pension plan costs continue such payments in the case of employees granted leaves of absence for reasons of pregnancy, illness, temporary layoff, extenuating circumstances, or personal reasons.

While 67 percent of 274 reporting companies indicated a regular sick-leave-with-pay policy for their employees, a breakdown of the report showed that almost all salaried workers (96 percent) received such benefits against 69 percent for hourly paid employees.

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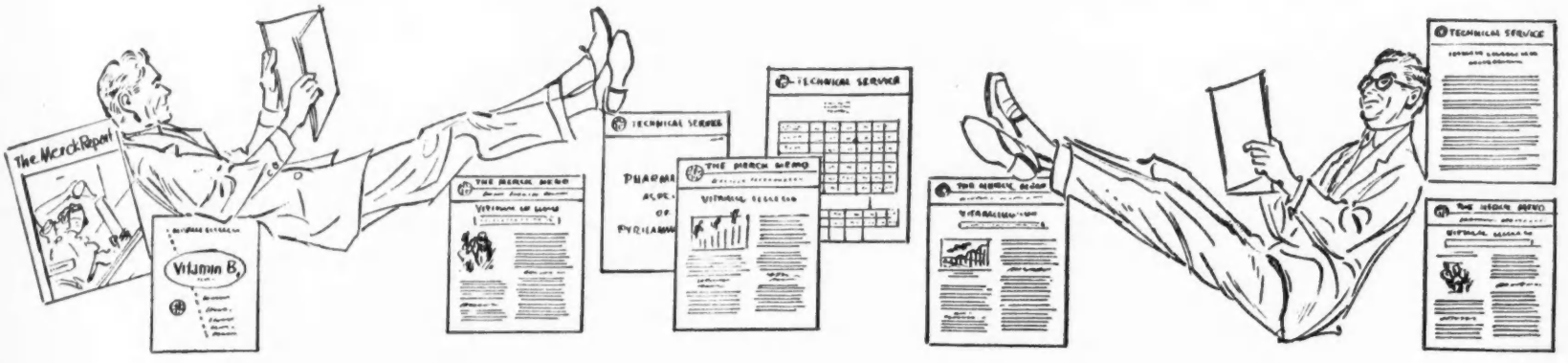

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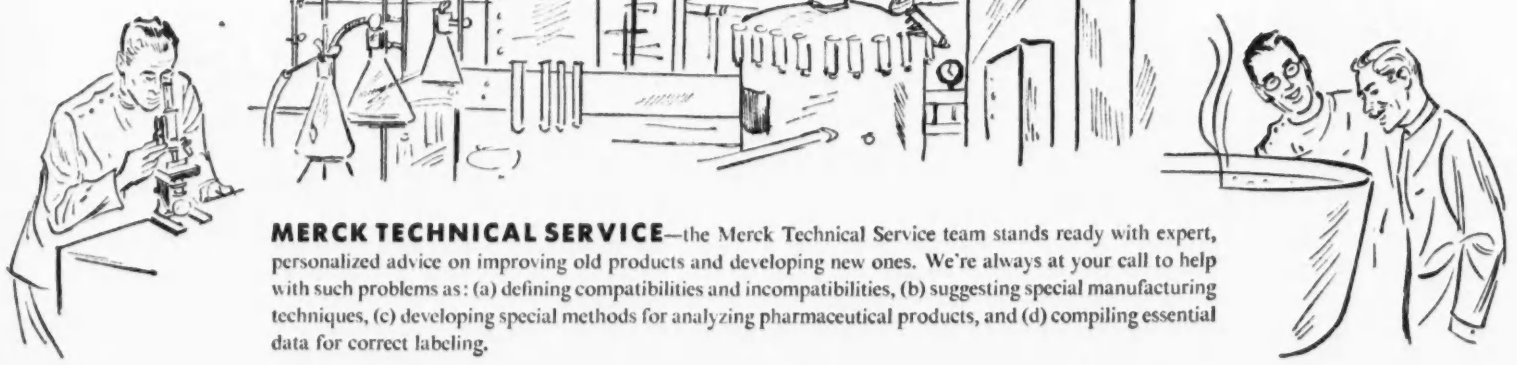

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, December 23 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide, tech., bbls. c.l. dlvd lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½ - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80
smaller lots lb. .81 .86

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —

Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —

Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .37 - —

Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt alld lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490 - —
cryst., dms., c.l. works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
56% bbls 100 lbs 6.25 - —
70% bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 15.00 - 16.00
tech, dms, c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, chys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 24.00 - 25.00

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh) bbls. 1,000-lb lots, lb. .56 - .58

Freight equald, shipt, identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila. Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis

Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37¾ - —

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb 2.30 —
smaller lots, works lb 2.35 - 2.60

p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb 4.00 —
smaller lots, same basis lb 4.05 - 4.50

Anthranilic, bbls., frt equald lb. 1.10 - —

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).

USP (see Arsenic trioxide)

Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 16.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 17.50 - —

Battery, chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Acid, benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).

Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 181.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 151.25 - 172.25
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton. 201.00 - 222.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 206.00 - 227.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton. 151.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 156.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 126.25 - 147.25
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.00 - 197.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 181.00 - 202.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 93.75 - —
ton. 161.50 - —

Acid, boric, tech., 99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton. 156.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis ton. 161.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 131.25 - 152.25
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 181.00 - 202.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 186.00 - 207.00

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —

Capric, dms lb. .24 .26
Caprylic, dms. lb. .24 .26
Cassella, dms., frt alld., 100% basis lo. 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb .35½ .36
Chicago, bbls frt alld lb 3.21 —
Chloroacetic, mono- purif., flake, 99% dms lb .23½ - 25½
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —

Acid, p-chlorobenzene, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62

Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415 - —

Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.

Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 6.00 - 6.25

Chromic, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. .29 - .30

NF (see Chromium trioxide).

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50

Citric, USP anhyd., gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29½ - .30
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt, lb. .30 - .30½
smaller lots lb. .30½ - .31
hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½ - .28
10,000-lb lots 1 shipt, lb. .28 - .28½
smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½

Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb 79 —

Coconut oil, dist., dms. lb. .24¾ - .26¾
tanks lb. .22¾ - —
dbl dist., dms lb. .25¾ - .27¾
tanks lb. .23¾ - —

Corn oil, dist. dms lb. .16¼ - .18¼
tanks lb. .14¼ - —

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾ - .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾ - —

2,3-Cresotic, dms. ton lots, works, lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —

Cresylic, coaltar dom. 90% 207 C or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt, e-quald gal. 1.00 - —
50% 210° C. or above, total range over 9° C., non-resin grade, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
50% 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate and resin grade, tanks, same basis gal. 1.10 —
Imp. 75% at 215 C., or over, dms., ex whse gal. .85 1.00
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214° C., non-ret 65 dms. to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .75 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .77 - .79
tanks, works, frt. allo E. gal. .71 —
200° C to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 .69
211° C to 237° C., non-ret. dms. c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .67 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .71
tanks, same basis gal. .54 —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
245° C. to 293° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 —

Crotonic, fib dms., 200 lbs. or more, contained, works lb. .50 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25

Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 12.25 - —
oral, fib dms. 100-lb lots lb 9.25 - —

D, desoxycholic, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 14.00 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —

2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½ - —

F, crude, paste, bbls. works lb 2.10 —

Folic, bots fib cns kilo lots or more gram 1.40 —

Formic, 85% chys., c.l. works lb .1970 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620 - .1720
96%, chys c.l. works lb .1625 - —
l.c.l. works lb .1675 - .1775

Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - —

Gallic, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00

Gamma, dry, grd. bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 —
paste bbls frt alld lb 1.40 —

Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 —

Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb .25 - .35
chys. lb 19 —
dms. lb 15½ —

l-Glutamic, 99½% fib dms., 100-lb lots works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25-lb lots, works lb 2.54 - 2.60

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 - 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., chys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., chys lb. 3.23 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, chys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43

Hydrochloric, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride).

18° chys., c.l. works 100 lbs 2.50 —
t.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton 28.00 —
20° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
t.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 —
t.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP, USP consumers, chys., extra c.l. works lb 11¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - .13¾
5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb 18¼ - 19¼

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls frt alld lb. .75 - 95
dilute NF, 2½, 5-lb bots lb. .40 —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd (see Hydrogen fluoride).
aqueous, tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel, dms., works lb. .18½ - .22½

Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .05 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, nonret bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 —
tanks Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 —

Hypophosphorus, purif. 50%, chys lb. 1.30 - 1.32

USP, chys. lb. .88 - —

Isonicotinic 100 lb fib dms works lb 5.00 - —

Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).

Itaconic, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —

J, paste bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85

Koch, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis, lb. .64 - .70

L, bbls. works lb 1.25 —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns		
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
		dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	ord.	ordinary
		e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
approx.	approximately	equald.	equalized	p-	para
artif.	artificial	exp.	expressed	Pac.	Pacific
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	F	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
		ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
		f.f.a.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
Atl.	Atlantic	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
Be.	Baume			powd.	powdered
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
bls	bales	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
bots.	bottles			pulv.	pulverized
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gal.	gallon	redist.	redistilled
		gran.	granular	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range	grd.	ground	refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	reg.	regular
C.	centigrade			resub.	resublimed
chys.	carboys	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured			SD	specially denatured
		imp.	imported		
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
		indust.	industrial	S. E.	southeast
cks.	casks	kgs.	kegs	sec.	secondary
c.l.	carlots	l-	laevo	secs.	seconds
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
coml.	commercial	lb	pound	ship't	shipment
conc.	concentrated	l.c.l.	less than carlots	soln.	solution
CP	chemically pure	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.u.	standard unit
		liq.	liquid	syn.	synthetic
cps.	centipoises	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
cryst.	crystal	m-	meta	tech.	technical
cs.	cases	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
ctns.	cartons			t.l.	truck loads
cyls.	cylinders	min.	minimum	t.w.	tank wagons
d-	dextro	m.p.	melting point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dbl.	double	N-	nitrogen	vis.	viscosity
denat.	denatured	n-	normal	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dest-dist	destructive-distilled	nat.	natural		
		neut.	neutral	w. w.	west
dl-	dextro-laevo	NF	National Formulary	W.	warehouse
dist.	distilled			whse.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1754- .215
smaller lots lb. .1854- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
plastic grade 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 —
Lauric, dms lb. .35½- .37½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1890- —
w.w., dms lb. .2190- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .28 - .29¾

Acid, 1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Nevile and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S)
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
2-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Bruener's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., dlvd lb. 8.00 - 8.30
Amide USP (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —

Acid, nitric, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18½- .20½
tanks lb. .16½- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms lb. .21 - .23
tanks lb. .1900- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Palm, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst, cns. lb 75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
t.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0975
tanks, works lb. .0640- —

Acid, pleric, NF, bbls lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.90
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
t.c.l. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .61 - .65
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .18¼- .20¼
tanks lb. .16¼- —
s.d., dms lb. .16¾- .18¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98% tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65% tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .15¼- .17¼
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms lb. 1.05 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .47 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .47½- —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .49 - —
imported lb. .39½- .40
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms. c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., t.c.l. lb. .65 - .90
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls lb. 2.02 - 2.04
flake lb. 1.98 - 2.00
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .63 - .90
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132° C., dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .22½- .23½
tanks, works lb. .19½- —
Cetyl, extra bb. cns. 500-lb lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, bb. cns. 140-lb lots or more lb. .58 - .83
smaller lots lb .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
normal (see 1-Decanol).

ROMAN AQUEDUCT SEEN FROM THE APPIAN WAY.

Quality Makes the Difference

HYDROGENATED STEARIC ACIDS—often called "Chemical Building Blocks" — when made to high quality specifications, can do a quality job in your products at a low price.

Our NEW hydrogenation plant is now producing light color, low iodine value HYDROGENATED STEARIC ACIDS and HYDROGENATED GLYCERIDES. Hydrogenation to your specifications is no problem. A trial order will show you the difference in quality.

Send for our new catalog "Fatty Acids In Modern Industry"

	Hydrogenated Stearic Acids	Hydrogenated Glycerides
	GROCO 58	GROCOL 600
Titre	57°C. min.	57° — 61°C.
Titre	134.6°F. min.	134.6°—141.8°F.
Color 5¼" Lovibond Red	0.4 — 2	3 max.
Color 5¼" Lovibond Yellow	2 — 15	15 max.
Unsaponifiable	0.75% max.	—
Saponification Value	202 — 204	193 — 196
Acid Value	201 — 203	6 max.
Iodine Value (WIJS)	3 max.	2 max.

A. GROSS & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS SINCE 1837

295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • FACTORY: NEWARK, N. J. • DISTRIBUTORS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Alcohol, denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½ - —
t.c.l., same basis. gal. .59½ - .65½
tanks, dlvd. same basis. gal. .41½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 — —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .61 — .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 — —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.

SD1 dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½ - —
t.c.l., same basis .... gal. .60½ - .66½
tanks, same basis gal. .42½ - —

SD2B dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —

SD3A dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —

SD23A. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½ - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .60½ - .66½
tanks, same basis gal. .42½ - —

SD23H. dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —

SD29 dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½ - —
t.c.l. same basis gal. .59½ - .65½
tanks, same basis gal. .41½ - —

SD30 dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —

SD35A dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —

SD40 dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —

Ethyl 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 2.0.48 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 2.0.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks same basis gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal. 2.1.58 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal. 2.1.63 - 2.1.69
tanks same basis gal. 2.1.45 - —

2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —

2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾ - —

Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l. Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .21½ - —
t.c.l. Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½ - —
tanks Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —

Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —

Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —

Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —

Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —

Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .48 - —
t.c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .35 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd gal. .50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
t.c.l. dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —

Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Methyl (see Methanol).

Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl isobutyl).

Octyl perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).

2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.43
standard, dms. lb. 1.18 - 1.48

n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —

Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½ - —
t.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
indust. grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
t.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —

Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24 - —

Wood (see Methanol).

Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —

Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .85 - —

Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Algin (see Sodium alginate).

Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).

Allethrin, 90%, dms. frt. alld lb. 28.80 - 28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.00

Allspice (see Pimento).

Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —

Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¼ - .54¼
solution, 40%, toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26¼

Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .45 - .48
powd., cs lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs lb. .50 - .55

Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82

Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).

Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).

Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).

Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).

Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).

Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).

Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd. dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾ - .08

Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.53 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08

Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —

Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —

Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0425 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .045 - .055

Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., t.c.l. works lb. .14 - —

Chloride, coml., anhyd. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15½ - —
t.c.l. works, frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1500 - —
soln. 32°, cbys. c.l., works lb. .0445 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 0520 - .1295
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30

Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .16¾ - .18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib dms. 0.35c per lb higher.

Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —

Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0295 - —
2,000-20,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .042 - —
bulk, same basis lb. .027 - —
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .18 - —

Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract, works lb. .79½ - —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).

Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2440 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2250 - —

Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).

Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .65½ - —
standard grade, dms. lb. .45½ - —

Powder, lining, extra, fine, dms. lb. 1.05½ - —
standard grade, dms lb. .75 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —

Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
t.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
t.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
t.c.l. lb. .38 - .42

Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs 1.85
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs 3.55 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs 3.95 - —
Prices $1 per ton higher in the south.

USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).

Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00

Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb 1.03 - 1.18

o-Aminobiphenyl, dms. c.l. works lb. .32½ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
tanks works lb. .31 - —

Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 46½ - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —

2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .42 - —

m-Aminophenol dist. dms. ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —

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for chemical processing

Hydrobromic Acid

A NEW, MODERN PLANT with new exacting controls and increased capacity is now producing Hydrobromic Acid at Michigan Chemical Corporation. Greater demand for this product as a brominating agent and for the manufacture of other bromides made this expansion necessary.

Why use HBr? Because bromide intermediates, made with Hydrobromic Acid, often provide a higher yield of finished products and more economical production.

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Michigan Chemical Corporation, for almost twenty years a quality producer of chemicals, offers a series of pure bromides, among them being Ethyl Bromide, Monobromobenzene, Cyclopentyl Bromide and Hydrobromic Acid, specially made for use in pharmaceutical manufacturing. Write for further information or catalog.

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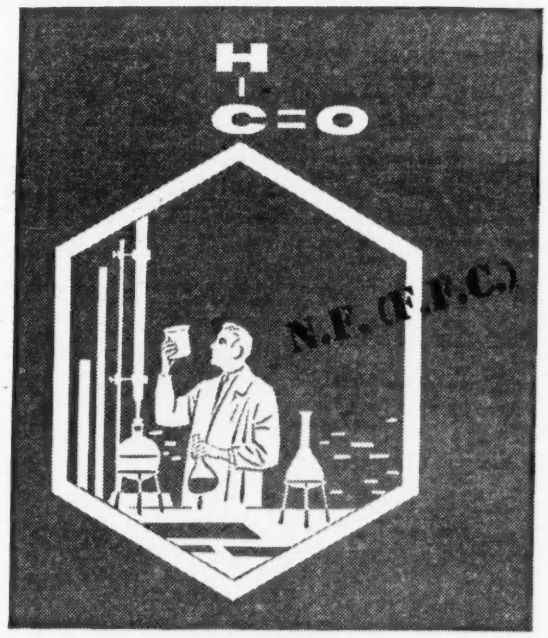
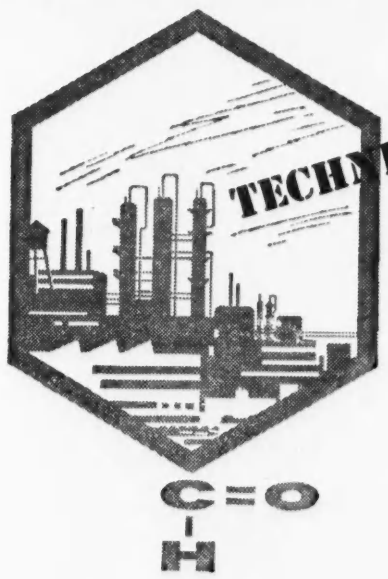
BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

p-Aminophenol, dms. frt. alld lb .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.55 - —
Ammonia anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 85.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 87.50 - —
aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs .360 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton 88.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.65 - 11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate USP dms., kgs, 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms. c.l., works. ton 319.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 395.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 400.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
imp. dms l.c.l. lb .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .40 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., white, gran., fines, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .29 - .30
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.07 - —
Iodine, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works, frt. equald ton 68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton ton 70.00 - —
western bgs. c.l. f.o.b cars, Los Angeles ton 82.84 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 271.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 276.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - .47½
Phosphate coml. bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0935- —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0935- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton 42.00 - 45.00
syn., bulk, c.l., works ton 42.00 - 46.00
purif., dms., works lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% soln. dms., c.l. works lb. 06½- —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt alld. E of Rockies lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17¼- —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Amyl acetate, syn., ex-pentane, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms. c.l., works. lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
tanks, works lb. .24¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.85 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.10 - —
Angelica root, dom. bis lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. No prices.
Spanish, bgs., Mexican, bgs lb. .30 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb. .24 - —
powd., dms. lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls. c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .23 - .26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .65½- .70½
USP, powd., dms lb. .70½- .71½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP. bots oz. 23.40 - 23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms. 1 kilo lots kilo 74.00 - 83.00
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. No prices.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls. ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. 50 - 53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 1,300.00 - —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 348.00 - —
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 46.00 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 39.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 40.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 40.00 - —
8S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton 27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton 37.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon refy ton 20.00 - —
Aspirin, (see Acid acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 6.25 - 6.75
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 - 4.20

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton 100.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton 110.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton 165.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 175.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 200.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton 210.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 275.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton 285.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Stearate, cns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb. .15 - .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E St. Louis ton 45.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y. ton 65.10 - —





HEYDEN

BENZALDEHYDE

a versatile intermediate for dyes, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, essential oils... and YOUR NEW PRODUCT!

Some of the applications for Benzaldehyde, such as in flavors and odorants, depend on the physical properties of volatility, odor and taste. Other uses—for instance, in the synthesis of dyes and drugs—are based on its chemical reactivity.

Which of these properties—physical or chemical—are of interest in the development of your new product? Heyden, the leading manufacturer of Benzaldehyde, offers two grades designed for various uses. The unsurpassed purity of Heyden Benzaldehyde N.F. (F.F.C.) makes it the preferred product for the formulation of cosmetics, odorants and flavoring agents. For use in organic syntheses, Heyden Benzaldehyde Technical can be depended upon for high quality and uniformity.

The Heyden sales office nearest you will welcome the opportunity to discuss your requirements, or see that you receive samples and technical information.

OTHER HEYDEN INTERMEDIATES

o-Chlorobenzaldehyde
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde
o-Chlorobenzoic Acid
p-Chlorobenzoic Acid
2,4-Dichlorobenzoic Acid
3,4-Dichlorobenzoic Acid

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

HEYDEN
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
342 Madison Avenue • New York 17, N.Y.

Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	6.75	-10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Belladonna leaf, bls	lb.	.35	- .37
root, bls	lb.	.45	- .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	14.00	- —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	80.60	- —
1 ton-lots, ex whse	ton.	83.10	- —
tow gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	78.95	- —
1-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	81.45	- —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.22	- .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms	lb.	.74	- 1.05
tech., cbys., t.l., dms	lb.	.43	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.44	- —
Benzene (See Benzol).			
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb.		.0075-	—
t.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb.		.009	- —
low gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb.		.007	- .0073
t.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb.		.0075-	.009
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.00	- —
Benzocaine, dms	lb.	3.48	- 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.36	- —
Birmingham district	gal.	.36	- —
Chicago district	gal.	.36	- —
Cleveland district	gal.	.36	- —
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.36	- —
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.36	- —
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.36	- —
Lone Star, Texas	gal.	.36	- —
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.36	- —
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.36	- —
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.36	- —
Philadelphia district	gal.	.36	- —
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.36	- —
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.36	- —
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.36	- —
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.36	- —
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.36	- —
Benzophenone, dms	lb.	1.40	- 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald	lb.	.18	- —
smaller lots, frt. equald	lb.	.20	- —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.22	- —
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	- —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	- —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.96	- 1.08
Benzyl acetate, t.t.c., cns., dms	lb.	.62	- 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms.	lb.	.62	- 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.23	- —
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- —
tank trucks, same basis	lb.	.21	- —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.			
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.60	- 3.90
Formate, cns	lb	1.30	- 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns	lb	8.60	- 9.10
Propionate, bots	lb	1.35	- 1.65
Salicylate, bots	lb.	1.50	- 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots	lb.	1.68	- 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).			
Berberine bisulfate, cns	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Hydrochloride, bots	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).			
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)			
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).			
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).			
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).			
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)			
Biotin cryst., bots	gram.	10.00	- —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	3.11	- —
Hydroxide, dms	lb	4.65	- —
Metal, bxs, ton lots	lb	2.25	- —
Nitrate, cryst., dms	lb.	2.10	- 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms	lb	4.47	- 5.05
Oxychloride, dms	lb	4.37	- 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms	lb.	5.22	- —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb.	3.20	- —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	3.15	- —
Subiodide, fib. dms.	lb	5.37	- —
Subnitrate, NF, dms	lb	2.65	- —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb.	3.50	- —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd. jars	lb.	4.22	- —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra	lb.	.17	- —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.22½	- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).			
Bone, dms, t.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.17	- 23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.			
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.72	- —
t.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.78	- —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.12	- —
t.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.19	- —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.07	- —
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.074	- —
t.c.l., works	lb.	.1225	- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	- —
ctns., t.c.l., whse	lb.	.10	- —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works.	lb.	.0750	- —
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0790	- —
t.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.122	- .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.0550	- —
ctns., t.c.l., whse	lb.	.0950	- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.045	- —
bgs., ctns., t.c.l., whse	lb.	.085	- —
Charcoal (see C).			
Dyes (see Dyes).			
Graphite (see G).			
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.13¼	- —
t.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.16	.45
Mineral, bgs., works	lb.	.0160	.0675
Blackberry root bark, bls	lb.	.45	- —
Black haw root bark, bls	lb.	.63	- .65
tree bark, bls	lb	.40	.45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	190.00	- —
t.c.l., works	ton.	200.00	- —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	110.00	- —
t.c.l., works	ton.	120.00	- —
N. Y. whse	ton.	155.00	- —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.02	- —
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.52	- —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs	unit-ton.	5.00	- —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago.	unit-ton.	5.00	- —
soluble, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.14	17
t.c.l.	lb.	.18	.25

Bloodroot, bls	lb.	.45	- .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	2.10	- —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis	lb.	1.20	- —
Chinese, bbls., same basis	lb.	.49	- —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.90	- —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).			
Dyes (see Dyes).			
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).			
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.60	- 2.75
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.00	- 4.15
Milori, bbls., same basis	lb.	.49	- —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.75	- .85
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.45	- —
resinated, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.00	- —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.54	- —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis	lb.	.56	- —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis	lb.	.49	- —
soluble, bbls., same basis	lb.	.49	- —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis	lb.	.56	- —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis	lb.	.30½	- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.16½	- .18½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis	lb.	.22½	- .35
Blue, victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls	lb.	4.10	- —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls	lb.	5.15	- 5.35
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.			
Vitriol (see Copper sulfate).			
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).			
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E	ton.	65.00	- —
Los Angeles	ton.	82.00	- —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).			
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.)			
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	80.50	- —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chicago	ton.	130.25	- —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	71.50	- —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	69.25	- —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	119.00	—
smaller lots, same basis.	ton.	124.00	- —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	43.25	- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi	ton.	93.00	- —
smaller lots, same basis.	ton.	98.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	36.75	- —
Borax, tech., gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	57.75	- —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi	ton.	107.50	- —
smaller lots, same basis	ton.	112.50	- —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	51.25	- —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	48.25	- —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	98.00	- —
smaller lots, same basis	ton.	103.00	- —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.			
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt	lb.	.18	24
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	26
Borneol, cns	lb.	2.50	4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works	lb.	.62	- —
l.t.l., works	lb.	.70	- —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).			
Brimstone (see Sulfur).			
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.31	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	- .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.30	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.30	.32
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21½	- —

DOW

BISPHENOL A

Dow production greatly increased... your epoxy resin opportunities unlimited!

Now operating with greatly increased capacity, Dow maintains its position as the major supplier and your best source of high-quality Bisphenol A. Long a leader in the development of substituted phenols, Dow also provides a dependable source of *p-tert*-Butylphenol and *p*-Phenylphenol, important resin intermediates.

Bisphenol A has served as an important starting point in the manufacture of fast-moving epoxy resins—could do the same for you. The spectacular growth of these resins has broadened the uses of these protective coatings in many industrial fields.

Bisphenol A is now shipped in 50-lb. multiwall bags for easier, faster handling in your plant.

Quality and supply are assured by Dow's longtime experience as one of the world's largest producers of basic phenol and its derivatives. For specifications and delivery details call your Dow sales office, or write to THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan, Dept. OC 807C.

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS

DOW

Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bois lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .14½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt., paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt., American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- 07
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hoosac Va., N. Y lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American, bgs. works lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .55 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks refy lb. 15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .02½- —
N Y harbor gal. 08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l. frt alld lb. 15 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 16 - —
tanks same basis lb. 13 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks same basis lb. 13 - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. 10¾- —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .38 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Laurate dms. works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Oleate refd dms l.c.l., works lb .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .25 - .27
l.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
Butylamine (see mono-, di- and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs. c.l. works. lb. .25½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19¼- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lib. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
citrated USP dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP dms lb .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram .65 - —
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb lots, frt adjusted lb 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, drums., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld, ca 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l. same basis lb .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .94 - .98
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 7.50 - 10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs. works ton 32.00 - 34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs. c.l., works ton 17.00 - 18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works, ton.32.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton 110.00 - 160.00
l.c.l. works ton 120.00 - 175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.29.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton 12.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.40 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.39.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. ton.34.00 - 71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Chromate bgs., frt. equald lb. 29½- .30
Cyanide, dms. dlvd E of Rockies lb .24 - .50
Cyclamate, 100-lb fib. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms lb. .67 - .69
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hydrochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies. cs.22.60 - 24.75
dms., 100-lb. same basis dm 28.65 - 32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb 4.52 - —
Lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton 46.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted gram. .06 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate)
Phenolsulfonate dms lb .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.79.00 - —
20% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton 84.55 - —
l.c.l., frt equald ton 96.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton.84.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.89.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Resinate, precip., cms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb .06½- —
paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd dms lb 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p dms, incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.25 - 3.67
nat USP powd cs, 100-lb lots. lb. .85 - —
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - —
syn, tech., 1 bbl or more lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb .59 - —
1,000-lb lots lb .60 - —
smaller lots lb .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb .90 - —
1,000-lb lots lb .91 - —
smaller lots lb .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese cs lb 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .16¾- .17½
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd metropolitan area, ton 73.00 - 115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0515- —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers dms., c.l., l.c.l frt. alld lb. .11½- .13¾
tech, consumers dms. c.l. E. Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10½- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .13¼- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .09½- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .10 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bold, cs lb. 3.88 - —
selected, bleached, cs lb. 3.65 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs lb. 2.90 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.25 - —
green, Ceylon, bgs lb. 2.00 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd lb 14.40 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 14.50 - 15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram .38 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units. .12 - —
Microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd, million units. .26 - —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns gram. .40 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram. cns. gram. .096 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - .31
Casein, dom., acid precip, standard, bgs., 10,000 lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .30 - .31
premium, bgs., 10,000 lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .30 - .31½
New Zealand, same basis lb. .30 Nom.
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots same basis lb .23 - —
dm lots same basis lb .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .18 - —
lonstick, cracked, bls lb. .20 - —
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .19 - —
Corinje, bls lb. .21 - —
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton.120.00 - 125.00
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns lb 5.00 - 30.00
syn., cns lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .28 - .29
Indian, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs. 100 lb lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E. lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd E. lb. .545 - .555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Hydrate 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate NF, bbls., bgs., works, lb. 1.32 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .85 - —
Roman, cs lb 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .2-½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb .27 .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.72.00 - 75.00
40-lb. paper bgs., same basis ton.76.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.57.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.57.00 - 67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton.53.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.56.50 - 71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.38.00 - —
t.l., works, South ton.41.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., multiple units, 5 cars, works, c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. pars, 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb lots lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps. ctns. c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11¾- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.92 - —
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.12 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.12 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 7.12 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb. 1.05 - —
l.t.l., works lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .35½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .36½- —
Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.23 - —
dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb 4.00 - 4.80
14% dms works lb 8.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.42.00 - —
75% dms. works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb 45.00 - —
imp. 60%, tins 100% basis. lb 58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb 58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 150 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol USP fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - 9.00
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chloride, fib. dms. frt. adjusted. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms lb 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs., lb. .62 - —
"0000," bgs., afloat lb. Nom. - —
Citral bots., cns lb. 5.65 - 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 3.10 - —
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 4.85 - 5.15
Civet, artif., bots lb 13.75 - 15.00
nat., bots oz 7.50 - 15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton.19.50 - —
crushed shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton.10.00 - —
purif. bgs., c.l. Tenn ton.20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long ton.42.00 - 45.00
lump bulk, Atl. port long ton.27.00 - 30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh bgs., c.l. Georgia works ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l. Georgia works. ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 - 14.50
l.c.l. ton.35.00 - 36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l. ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me gross ton.20.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs. c.l. ex dock net ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l. ex whse net ton.60.00 - 65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .44 - .45
CMC, crude, 90% low or medium vis., bgs. or fib dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd E. 100% basis. lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E. 100% basis. lb .41 - —
purif., high vis (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .57 - —
CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .255 - —
l.c.l. ex-whse gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.30 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs. dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Chloride 24.2% Co. kgs., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co. bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.72 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. 75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs. ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co. kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .89 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co. dms dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .51½- —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33.50 - 40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .75 - 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .3625- —
l.c.l., works lb. .3775- —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .43 - .46½
cryst., bbls., works lb. .32¾- .33¼
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .80½- —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .81½- —
smaller lots lb. .83½- —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.15 - 3.39
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55½- —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .43 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000 lb. lots, works lb. .64½- —
red, 97%, USN Type I, 100-5,000 lb. lots, bbls. lb. .69½- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more, works. lb. .67½- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½- .65½
Quinolinate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works. lb. .2180- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.14.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.15.40 - 17.90
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.24.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.24.75 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.32.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.33.25 - 36.25
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.152.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. lb.147.50 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.11 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.08 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.23 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk, gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.56.00 - 56.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.20 - 3.45

Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, cbys, lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt, adjusted gal. .22 - —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068 -
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 - .42
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, dms., l.c.l., incl. lb. 6.34 - —
c.l., incl. lb. 5.61 - —
tanks, works lb. 4.60 - —
N. Y. whse., dms., l.c.l. incl. lb. 7.45 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207 C. wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .148 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .151 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .135 - —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret ums., c.l. same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks same basis lb. .145 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
2-97%, 2°C., dms. c.l. frt equald. lb. .198 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .201 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .185 - —
o-Cresol, m-p over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms. c.l. frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ - .25
Cryolite, nat., trdust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 - —
Cube root powd., 5% retenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .31½
Cubeb berries, XX, NF bgs lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
tanks works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .14 - —
Turkish, bgs lb. .14 - —
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock duty extra lb. 08½ - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N bgs., works unit-ton 2.75 - —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l. works ton 75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms c.l., works ton 120.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99% tech. dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½ - .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

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2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½ - .48½
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .50
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .50
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½ - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 49.50 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 48.00 - —
17% P paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 62.10 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 - .12
neutral, less 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .21 - .22
over 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .20 - .21
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots lb. 25.00 - —
dl, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.89 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.04 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.99 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.14 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.73 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.88 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, imported, bgs lb. .10½ - .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¾ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¾ - —
o-Dianisidine fib. dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾ - .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼ - .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —

p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½ - .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64½
Tartrate, dms. works, frt. alld. lb. .64 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .30½ - .31½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½ - .32½
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms, c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., or t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .04¼ - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .49¾ - —

Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .58¼ - .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼ - .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).

Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., works lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. 48 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 28¼ - —
Monoethyl ether, ams., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. 26¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb. 27¼ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 25¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, ams., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 43½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. 44½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. 41½ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots. 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo 110.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom. dms. lb. 90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP bots gram 5.00 - 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb .35 - .38
Stearate, dms, ton lots lb. 25 - —

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Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.64	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½ -	.65
tanks, works	lb.	62 -	—
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.10 -	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram.	.063 -	.07
Sulphate bulk	gram.	.063 -	.07
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb.	2.50 -	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms	lb.	2.55 -	—
tech., dms	lb.	1.09 -	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms. c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
Phthalate dms. c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	31 -	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	32 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	29 -	—
Di-isobutylene dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.08 -	—
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29½-	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.63½-	.64
tanks, works	lb.	.61 -	—
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾-	—
Di-Isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.50 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48 -	—
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.10 -	.10½
nat., bgs.	lb.	.09 -	—
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns.	lb.	5.25 -	5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.50 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40 -	—
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.43 -	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	1.45 -	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	1.40 -	—
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained	lb.	.68 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69 -	—
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis	lb.	.66 -	—
Hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	1.70	2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27½-	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.27 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.28 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.25 -	—
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l. works	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.16 -	—
10-gal. ret. dms. l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16½-	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt equald	lb.	.42 -	—
l.c.l., frt equald	lb.	.42½-	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33 -	—
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.39 -	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.39½-	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33 -	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28½-	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works.	lb.	.34 -	.39
tanks, works	lb.	.33 -	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.60 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.63 -	—
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms.	lb.	.22 -	—
89°C., dms.	lb.	.24 -	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.15¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld., E	lb.	.15 -	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.37 -	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.	lb.	.10 -	—
refd., 63 C., dms	lb.	.21 -	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.44½-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.45½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.42½-	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.32½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.33½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.30½-	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.60 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60½-	.61
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.58 -	.58½
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.60 -	—
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.61 -	—
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27 -	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.35 -	—
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.47 -	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.52 -	—
ex-whse	gal.	.62 -	—
Dipentene, steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South.	gal.	.59 -	—
dlvd. N. Y.	gal.	.67 -	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.45 -	—
lots	lb.	.50 -	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.			
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.54 -	.61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¾-	—
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.50 -	—
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.51 -	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms.	lb.	5.30 -	5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports exdock	ton.	70.00 -	72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, works	lb	.19 -	—
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.00 -	—
l.c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.05 -	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12 -	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, FD & C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60	-22.85
No. 3	lb.	21.30	-35.90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	5.90	- 7.85
No. 2	lb.	3.30	- 4.10
No. 3	lb.	19.60	-22.85
No. 4	lb.	5.55	- 7.50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	9.15	-11.05
No. 5	lb.	3.30	- 4.10
No. 6	lb.	3.30	- 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	-10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35	-14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60	-20.05
No. 5	lb.	3.25	- 3.70
No. 17	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.55	-24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00	-15.45
No. 21	lb.	3.10	- 3.60
No. 22	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.20	-24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	-17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	-13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	-13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified, colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	-10.95

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

20	Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.89 -	—
27	Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.09 -	—
31	Phloxine 2G	lb.	.89 -	—
36	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.00 -	—
40	Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.29 -	—
57	Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.31 -	—
79	Scarlet 2R	lb.	.98 -	—
151	Orange AD	lb.	.67 -	—
161	Orange RR	lb.	.80 -	—
176	Fast red A	lb.	1.18 -	—
179	Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.25 -	—
180	Blue F4B	lb.	1.11 -	—
185	Brilliant scarlet 3RU, conc.	lb.	1.03 -	—
202	Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	.91 -	—
203	Chrome black T	lb.	.94 -	—
208	Fast blue SR	lb.	1.10 -	—
216	Chrome red B	lb.	.92 -	—
234	Brown V	lb.	1.08 -	—
246	Blue black, extra, conc.	lb.	1.16 -	—
275	Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	1.62 -	—
289	Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.44 -	—
299	Black F, conc	lb.	1.86 -	—
304	Neutral black 2B, conc.	lb.	2.43 -	—
326	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.80 -	—
332	Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.16 -	—
365	Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	3.11 -	—
382	Scarlet B	lb.	2.20 -	—
401	Diazo black BHD	lb.	.79 -	—
406	Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.30 -	—
419	Red FC	lb.	1.23 -	—
420	Brown M	lb.	1.19 -	—
448	Red 4BX, conc	lb.	1.43 -	—
518	Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.65 -	—
561	Brown B	lb.	2.45 -	—
581	Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.13 -	—
593	Green BY, conc	lb.	.87 -	—
596	Yellow Brown K, extra	lb.	1.08 -	—
620	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.11 -	—
639	Fast Yellow GG	lb.	1.97 -	—
640	Yellow XX	lb.	1.95 -	—
655	Yellow OX	lb.	2.24 -	—
657	Green V	lb.	2.31 -	—
662	Brilliant green G	lb.	3.07 -	—
667	Milling green 6B, conc.	lb.	4.05 -	—
671	Blue EG	lb.	1.68 -	—
681	Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15 -	—
698	Violet 6BN Powder	lb.	1.91 -	—
720	Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.07 -	—
729	Blue B, conc	lb.	3.06 -	—
749	Red BX	lb.	4.76 -	—
814	Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.11 -	—
841	Safranine GF, extra, conc.	lb.	3.48 -	—
865	Nigrosine J	lb.	.87 -	—
922	Blue GXX	lb.	1.88 -	—
978	Black GXCF, conc	lb.	.32 -	—
1034	Alizarine red SC	lb.	2.85 -	—
1054	Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	3.20 -	—
1078	Alizarine green CG, extra.	lb.	2.99 -	—
1085	Alizarine blue black B	lb.	2.56 -	—
1096	Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.19 -	—
1099	Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	1.93 -	—
1101	Jade green N, double paste.	lb.	1.10 -	—
1106	Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.26 -	—
1217	Orange RD, double powder.	lb.	3.94 -	—
1113	Blue BLFD, double paste	lb.	2.48 -	—
1150	Olive R, single paste	lb.	1.21 -	—
1151	Brown R, single paste	lb.	1.94 -	—
1171	Indigo synthetic, 20% paste.	lb.	.31 -	—
p-4	Brown PG	lb.	2.54 -	—
p-14	Brown EB	lb.	1.83 -	—
p-24	Gray L	lb.	1.76 -	—
p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	3.07 -	—
p-202	Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	2.10 -	—
p-244	Brilliant scarlet BN	lb	1.44 -	—
p-313	Naphthol SWF	lb.	2.03 -	—

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No. 1 PLASTICIZER

FOR POLYVINYL ACETATE EMULSIONS

Long recognized as the standard plasticizer for nitrocellulose lacquers, dopes and plastics, CSC's dibutyl phthalate now has achieved recognition as the outstanding plasticizer for polyvinyl acetate emulsion paints. Although a comparative newcomer to the industry, the growth of these paints has been remarkable and by all accounts even greater progress can be expected. More and more paint manufacturers are investigating its possibilities.

Whenever polyvinyl acetate emulsion is chosen, and whether the emulsion is pre-plasticized or post-plasticized, it is well to investigate the low cost advantages of CSC's dibutyl phthalate. Tests prove that it adds the necessary degree of flexibility to the film, promotes adhesion, permits more satisfactory pH stabilization — and most important has less tendency to migrate.

CSC's dibutyl phthalate is also an excellent plasticizer for other polyvinyl acetate applications. In adhesives, a growing field, it increases both flexibility and tackiness. For more information or a sample, write Industrial Chemical Dept., CSC, 260 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight	278.34
Boiling Point at 760 mm	340°C
Vapor Pressure: 198.2°C	10 mm
287.0°C	200 mm
313.5°C	400 mm
Freezing Point	−35°C
Density at 25°C	1.0426 g/ml
Weight per U.S. Gallon at 68°F	8.72 lb
Coefficient of Expansion, °F	0.00048
°C	0.00086
Refractive Index, n_D at 25°C	1.4914
Viscosity at 25°C	15.8 cp
Heat of Vaporization at bp	18.93 kcal/mole
Specific Heat at ordinary temperatures	0.43 cal/g (approx.)
Electrical Conductivity at 30°C	4.2×10^{-8} mho/cm
Dielectric Constant at 30°C	6.436
Flash Point, Cleveland Open Cup	340°F
Solubility in Water at 20°C, by weight	0.01%
Solubility of Water in Dibutyl Phthalate at 20°C, by weight	0.46%

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS
260 MADISON AVENUE CORPORATION NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
CSC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Dyes, coaltar, oil soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.
860 Induline base ZM lb. 1.07 • —
Z2R lb. 1.07 • —
Oil black ZBC lb. 4.46 • —
ZBD lb. 3.03 • —
ZHH lb. 4.61 • —
ZMM lb. 6.52 • —
Oil, blue ZN lb. 8.02 • —
ZV lb. 4.95 • —
1078 Alizarine Cyanine Green base Z lb. 6.13 • —
Oil, orange ZMG lb. 1.32 • —
Oil, red Z-1700 lb. 1.49 • —
Oil, Scarlet ZLB lb. 1.44 • —
1080 Oil, violet Z lb. 6.81 • —
1073 Oil, violet ZIRS lb. 6.13 • —
Oil, Yellow ZG lb. 6.33 • —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb. 2.67 • —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.
Black ZRB lb. 2.95 • —
Brown ZG lb. 5.30 • —
Orange ZR lb. 5.87 • —
Red ZB lb. 6.41 • —
Yellow ZR lb. 4.62 • —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb 1.10 • —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.08 - 1.10
tanners bbls lb .06 - .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .32
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 • —
select, bundles lb. .75 • —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 42.50 -44.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 3.75 • —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 • —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .75 • —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .72 • —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. 73 • —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 • —
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .45 - .55
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo. 150 00 • —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 2.00 • —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 84.00 • —
Sulfate, bots oz. 84.00 • —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 • —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼ • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼ • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11¼ • —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11½ • —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 • —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14¼ • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼ • —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ • —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .58 • —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .59 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 • —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 • —
l.t.l., dlvd lb. .37 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 • —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .41 • .43
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 • .45
Butyrate, works lb .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 • .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 • .70
smaller lots, works lb .67 • .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works lb. .20 • .22
dms., works lb. .18 • .20
tanks, works lb. .10 • —
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 • —
tanks, works lb. .34 • —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.71 • 3.45
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 • —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 • —
½-lb. cns lb. 1.11 • —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.21 • —
indust., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .10 • —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 • —
Methylcrylate, dms., c.l. and less than truckload, works, frt. equald lb. .51½ - .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 • —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 1 50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .50 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .47 • —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .42½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½ • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .40½ • —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 • —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb. .88 • —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 • —
tanks, frt alld lb. .50 • —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .19½ - .20¼
l.c.l. lb. .20½ - .21¼
tanks lb. .18½ - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 • —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —

Ethylene glycol, monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 • —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 • —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 • —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 • —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots lb 7.35 7 40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. lb. 2.20 - 3.25
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 15 50 • —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .17 • .17½
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .10½ - .11
Indian, light, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Roumanian, bgs lb. .09½ - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .08½ - .09
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08½ - .09
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 — —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 • —
djns. lb. .17 • —

Ferric cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 • —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb 07½ - .09
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 • —
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 • —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .85 • .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 • .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 • .81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .29½ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 • .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton. 34 75 -40.75
lb. .37 • —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .60 • .63
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .60 • .63
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb .25½ 28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .94 • —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.50 —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.35 4.25
bbls, c.l. works ton 40 00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27 00 —
USP cryst, bbls, dms lb 09½ .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal. 32.00 • —
Oregon, bbls gal. 4.00 • —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 153.00 Nom.
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 148.00 Nom.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Formaldehyde, NF, 37%, inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0675 —
l.c.l., works lb. .072 - .0725
tanks, dlvd lb. .04 —
Zone 2, 12-15%, methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .071 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .043 • —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .0375 —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd lb. .04 —
Fringetree bark bls lb 60 .61
Fullers' earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton. 19.00 • —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 • —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 20.00 -21 75

Geared to your production schedules

Service-wise statistics about the new Celanese Chemical Storage Terminal

Our new facilities at Newark, N. J. offer "numbers" calculated to produce better service.

For instance—each of our more than 50 Organic Chemicals can be handled through Newark, via water, rail, or highway . . . in drum-lots, tankcar, tank-truck, carload, or barge quantities.

The S.S. Chemical Transporter delivers over a million gallons of Celanese* Chemicals every trip up from Texas. These gallons are piped ashore into 27 storage tanks (total capacity: 4,000,000 gals.)—each earmarked for a specific chemical, each with its own network of transfer pumps and pipe lines as a sure guard against contamination.

Two warehouses store up to a million pounds of dry chemicals.

Newark loading facilities can handle 10 tankcars and 4 tank-trucks at one time.

A fully equipped quality-control laboratory maintains a continuous system of check and analysis.

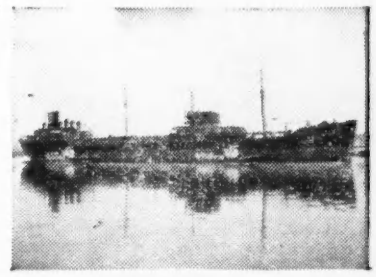
Celanese Newark is the eastern anchor of a nation-wide distribution system which includes major terminals in Chicago; Oakland, California; and Corpus Christi, Texas.

Celanese distribution, in turn, fits in a pattern encompassing development of new and improved organic chemicals . . . more efficient and economical production methods . . . broader study of application problems and solutions . . . and a growing technical sales organization ready to "punch the clock" at your plant to make Celanese Petrochemicals more productive basic materials. Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16.

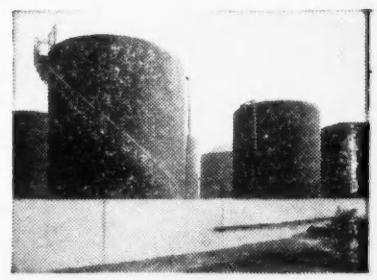
Celanese* CHEMICALS

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

ACIDS • ALCOHOLS • ALDEHYDES • ANHYDRIDES • ESTERS • GLYCOLS • KETONES • OXIDES • POLYOLS • SALTS • VINYL MONOMERS • PLASTICIZERS • GASOLINE ADDITIVES • FUNCTIONAL FLUIDS • SPECIAL SOLVENTS

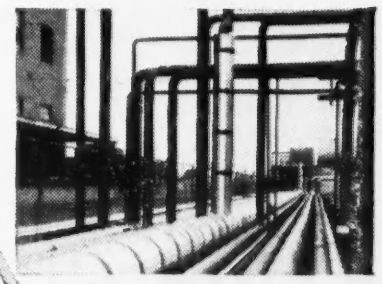


● Over 1,000,000 gallons . . . every trip

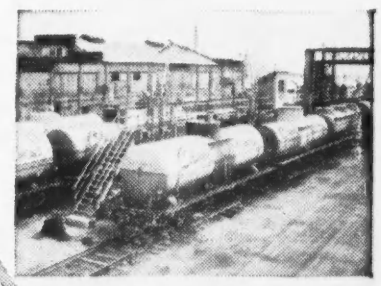


● 27 storage tanks . . . 4,000,000 gallons

● 1,000,000 pounds of dry chemicals



● 15 miles of pipe lines



● Ten-spot tank-car loading rack

Fullers' earth, oil-bleaching, grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton 16.50 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 17.50 18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipg point ton 4.50 5.00
Furan, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., t.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb .33 - —
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. works lb .14 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb 12 - —
dlvd W lb 13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .20 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bb's., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .21½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls, frt alld, 100% basis lb 73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb .71 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb .74 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd, bbls, bxs lb 23 24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 4.35 - 4.80
standard, cns., dms. lb 4.20 —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb 4.00 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb 6.00 10.25
Root, African, bls. lb. .37 - —
Cochin, bgs lb. .36 - .40
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs lb. .59 - —
No. 3, bgs lb. .58 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .35 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate)
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
packers 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½- —
83 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½- —
renderers' 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-205, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
178-206 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88% to refineries, tanks, lb. .21 - —
soaplye, 80%, tanks lb. .19 - —
refd. BP 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .30 - —
USP CP 95% dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, dist., dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Gylcerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, b's. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb 06 09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92% powd., bgs fib dms., ex whse lb 21 24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. 29 - .31½
flake No 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. 29 .31
No 2 90-95%, bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb 29 31
Grease, white choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .69½ Nom.
not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .08¼ Nom.
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅝- .07½
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works, lb 6.20 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd N of Tenn. and N C., E of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 40 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
31-45%, bbls. same oasis lb. .41 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
Green, chrome, CP, reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd Pac. coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Chromium oxide, hydrated, dms., bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40¼- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green)
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works, lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb .38 —
Grindelia robusta, herb, bls lb .38 .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst, dms, tins lb 2.10 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb 2.30 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb 3.40 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb .22 .23
powd., USP, bbls lb .27 .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb .38 .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bgs lb .18½ .20
No. 3, bgs lb .16½ .18
Manila, C, bgs lb. .41 - .43
CBB, bgs lb. .37 Nom.
DBB, bgs lb. .31 - .33
DK, bgs lb. No Stocks
dust, bgs lb. .14 .16
MA, soft, bgs lb. .23 .25
WS, bgs lb. .34 .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .24 - .26
nubs, bgs lb .34 - .36
seeds, bgs lb .20 - .22
sorts, bgs lb .22 - —
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .28 - —
nubs, bgs lb .39 .40
Dammar, Batavia, A, E cs lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16½ .17½
E, bgs lb .20 .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb .08 .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½- .15½
nubs, bgs lb. .18 .19
Siam, cs lb. .39 —
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .47 - .49
No. 2, bbls lb. .29 .30
No. 3, bbls lb. No stocks
dust, bgs lb. .16½ .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14½- .16
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Guar, food grade, bgs., c.l lb. .40 - —
tech. grade, bgs., c.l lb. .32 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls, lb. .55 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .40 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb .28 .30
Myrrh, cs lb .38 .40
Opium (see Opium).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs lb .22 .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market)
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya)
Tragacenth, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
No. 2, cs lb 2.55 2.60
No. 3, cs lb 1.75 1.80
powd., USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper bgs, trucks, dlvd N Y C ton 20.30 - —
terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis ton 19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton 16.00 - —
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 —
ex warehouse ton 60.00 62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .24 - .28
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., work. 250.00 —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 1.98 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N Y C. lb. .222 —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 —
fib. dms., 1,000 lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½- —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
t.c.l., works lb .35 —
tanks, works lb .33 —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb 1.75 —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload works lb .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms 50 lb lots or more, dlvd lb 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 15.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo 400.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works, kilo 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 8.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 5.65 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb .16 - .19
Hydrastine, bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal)
Hydrazine tree base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 3.00 3.30
85% ret. dms., same basis lb 1.35 1.55
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms gram. 4.75 - 5.00
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms gram. 4.75 - 5.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cans., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
dlvd. W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .77½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 79½ —
Hydroxycitronelial, cns lb. 7.65 7.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 11.00 -12.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 10.50 -11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .27 - —

I

Ich hammel, NF, dms lb .60 .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd lb 4.50 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum)
Iodine, crude, kgs lb 1.45 - —
resub. USP, dms., jars lb 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP dms lb 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms, kgs lb 4.90 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 5.30 - 5.60
b-Ionone, cs lb 6.00 7.70
Methyl (see under M).
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 8.00 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 9.00 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .62 - .95
Formate, dms lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo 23.00 -25.50
smaller lots kilo 24.00 26.00
Isopentane, coml., grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .45 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .55 - .65
Juniper berries, bgs lb 18 .20
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China), NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15½- .17½
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .15 - —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - .15½
edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .23¼- —
Edible lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
USP lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .28 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .26 - .28
hydrous, dms., works lb. .25 - .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .11 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls lb. .12 - —
Portuguese, bls. lb. .11 - —
Turkey, bls lb. .25 - —
Yugoslavia, bls. lb. .11 - —
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l. works lb. .65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 - .80
ord., bls lb. .35 - .40
select., bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic Carbonate)
Chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused 26%% Pb, dms. lb. .33 —
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .15½- —
St. Louis lb. .1530- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾- —
10,000-20,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .34¾- —
200-2,000-lb lots, same basis, lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1620- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1670- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, bbls. lb. .22¼- —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Peroxide, tech, powd., bbls lb. .38¾- .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate)
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead white basic sulfate)
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb., dms lb. .18½- —
solid, 30% lb. .23¼- —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- .19
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .16¼- .19
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .20
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls lb. .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan, N. Y., destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton 18.71 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis ton 20.21 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 23.21 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 6.00 - 7.50
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 6.00 - 6.30
96-98% dms lb 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb. 1.58 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb. 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
without leaves, bls lb. .35 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton. 62.50 -63.00
extracted, 36% bulk, same basis, ton. 57.00 -57.50
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.30 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works lb. .82 - 1.10½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .85 - 1.11½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.28½- —
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., or works, frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 - 1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½- —
Hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots, works lb. 12.00 - —
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld. lb. .80 - .80½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .81 - .81½
Manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
Titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls lb. 1.50 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 -39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs lb 2.00 - 2.25
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots kilo. 140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls. ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.75
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment lb. No prices.
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼ 26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼ —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 —
extra light, works ..... lb. .29¼ .30
USP, light, ctns ..... lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls ..... lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton 38.00 —
Magnesium bromide, jars ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½ —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½ —
t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .13 —
l.c.l. frt equald ..... lb. .14 .15
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾ —
same basis lb. 14 15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns ..... lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½ .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .32½ —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .33¼ —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .49 —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.00 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - .11½
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots ... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots ..... lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher
Malathion, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .26 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls ..... lb. .55 - .60
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs ..... lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms ..... lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works ..... lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½ —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton 97.00 - —
paper bgs., works ... ton 93.50 - —
dms., works ..... ton 101.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms. ..... lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate, bbls, dlvd ..... lb .36 —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms. l b. .32½ —
solid, precip. 8.2% Mn. bbls lb. .37½ —
Naphthenate, liq. 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
precip. 6½-7% Mn. dms lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ... ton 80.50 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. S. E ... ton 87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms ..... lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 71.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, coml., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
single dm., works ..... lb. .65 - —
ton-lots, works ..... lb. .62 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½ —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .38½ —
Menadione, USP, bots. ..... gram .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 8.00 - 8.25
syn., USP, racemic, cns ..... lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins ..... lb. 4.00 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .42 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms .... lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.90 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms ..... lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF ..... lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP)
Metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask 280.00 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 50- —
l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .14 50- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11 50- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .75 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. per lb. higher.
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .51 - —
Metahanol, syn., Zone 1, tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area .. gal. .33 - —
4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd .. gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .27½ —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd .. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½ —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 ..... lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala, Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½ —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .57 - —
l.c.l. frt alld E gal. .63 —
tanks, frt. alld E ..... gal. .45 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .37 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works ..... lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms ..... lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works, lb. .78 —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., 15,400 cps.), 50-lb., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 .85

Methyl chloride, indust., cycls., frt. equald lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 —
single unit, same basis lb 11½ —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls dlvd lb .62 —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.43 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .35½ —
l.c.l. works lb. .36 —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb 14 —
tanks, dlvd lb 11 —
Formate, refd., dms ..... lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret, dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms lb 1.90 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb 16 —
tanks, dlvd lb 13 —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb .13 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. Va lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis ... lb. .34½ —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .32 - —

FOR THE CHEMICAL AND GENERAL INDUSTRY

Caffeine—Natural
Caffeine—Synthetic
Cesium Salts
Cocaine and Salts
Coumarin
Theobromine
Theobromine—Sod. Sal.
Theophylline
Vanillin—Eugenol

Lithium Products
Lithium Benzoate
Bromide
Carbonate
Chloride
Citrate
Fluoride
Hydride
Hydroxide
Metal & Metal Alloys
Salicylate
Stearate
Sulphate

Rare Earth Products
Cerium Carbonate
Chloride
Hydrate
Nitrate
Oxide
Rare Earth Carbonate
Chloride
Fluoride
Nitrate
Lanthanum Salts
Neodymium Salts
Thorium Nitrate

Aromatics
Ionones
Methyl Ionones
Isolates
Synthetics

Synthetic Detergents
Maypon 4 C
Maypon K
Maypon M
Maypon OW

FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

MAYPON K
PROTEIN — FATTY ACID — CONDENSATE
An effective anionic detergent in scouring, bleaching, and dyeing.
A powerful emulsifier for mineral oils.

FOR THE COSMETIC INDUSTRY

MAYPON 4 C
PROTEIN — FATTY ACID — CONDENSATE
Anionic sudsing agent, detergent, and emulsifier in the production of
SHAMPOOS • PERMANENT COLD WAVE SOLUTIONS • LIQUID BATH PREPARATIONS COSMETIC CREAMS
In all concentrations, Maypon 4 C satisfies the Draize Woodward eye irritation test.

MAYWOOD CHEMICAL WORKS
MAYWOOD, NEW JERSEY
ESTABLISHED 1895
MAYPON

Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst. cns. lb. 3.60 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline, chloride, NF fib. dms., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
Testosterone USP. 100-gram bots. gram .68 - —
2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb 1.39 - —
l.c.l., works lb 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.l., works lb .47½ - —
l.c.l., works lb .48 - —
tanks, works lb .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots frt. adjusted lb 3.25 3.60
smaller lots same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
b-Methylnaphthalene 32°C. m.p., dms. works lb 90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5)
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l. works lb 04¼ —
roofing 20 to 80 mesh works lb 03 04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. 07 —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l. ex-whse or frt alld. E lb. 08½ - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. 08½ - —
wallpaper, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. 08¼ - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb 08½ —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c higher
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10¼ - .11½
New York gal. .12½ - —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 8.80 - —
Trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
tech., dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.31 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½ - —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40½ - —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½ - —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl m cresol)
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz 9.95 10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .52¼ - —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb 5.15 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb 5.20 - —
5-lb lots, cns lb 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb lots, cns lb 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb 1.45 - —
5 lb lots, cns lb 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .10½ - .11
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. No prices
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .09½ - —
yellow, bgs. lb. .10½ - .11
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 56.00 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 82.00 - —
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 55.00 -56.00
extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼ - —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½ - .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾ - .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Naphthalene, crude, imp., 78°, large lots lb. .07 Nom.
refd., dms., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½ - —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾ - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½ - —
cs., 50 lbs. c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
chipped, 100-lb. paper bgs., same basis lb. .12½ - —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Benzoate fib dms., works lb 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb 1.65 - —
Salicylate dms lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate cns lb 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine bbls. frt alld lb 50 - —
b-Naphthylamine tech. flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 1 kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .45 - —
500-999 gram lots, basis, activity gram. .50 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls. dlvd lb. .77 .90½
Carbonate bbls. dlvd lb. .73¾ .81¾
Chloride bbls. dlvd lb .38½ .46½
Formate bbls. ton lots frt. alld. lb. .68 69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .64½ - —
Nitrate, bbls. works lb. .37 .38
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .76 - —
green bbls lb 76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .31¼ .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 12.00 12.30
Hydrochloride dms. frt adjusted kilo 11.50 11.80
Nicotine sulfate 40% dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt alld lb 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 5.00 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.02 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms lb. .54 .57
powd., dms lb. .60 —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .48½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .51½ - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist. dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks works lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose ester-soluble, 30-35 cps. ¼, ½ ¾, 5-6, 15 20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .35 .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .37 .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .40 .42
spirit-soluble 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .42 .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .41 .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solution, 37%N, tanks, frt. equald., per ton of product basis ton 46.50 - —
40.8%N, tanks, same basis ton 51.15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.00 - 5.10
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾ - —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene dms., works lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc. bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs lb No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .69 - .70
West Indian, bgs lb. .68 - —
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾ - —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. lb 3.25 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns. lb. .62 - .80
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.95
Angelica root, bots. lb. 66.00 -100.00
seed, bots lb 56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A)
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .38 - .50
Avocado, cns. lb. 3.25 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.75
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 8.50 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.20 - 5.60
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.10
redist., USP, cns lb 2.25 - 3.00
Calamus, bots lb 12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .35 - .50
white, dms. lb. .35 - .45
Cananga, native, cns lb 7.85 -10.25
rectified, cns. lb. 12.00 -14.75
Caraway, NF, cns. lb. 3.65 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoreson).
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 32.00 -40.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2100- —
l.c.l. lb. .2150- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2310- —
l.c.l. lb. .2360- —
tanks lb. .2160- —
unbodied, dms., c.l lb. .2160- —
l.c.l lb. .2210- —
tanks lb. .2010- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27¾ - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l lb. .1625- —
l.c.l. lb. .1675- —
tanks lb. .1475- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .14¾ - —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .1850- —
l.c.l. lb. .1900- —
tanks lb. .1700- —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. .2075- —
l.c.l. lb. .2125- —
tanks .1925- —
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.00
Celery seed, bots lb. 12.50 -20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 90.00 -180.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns lb. 3.20 - 5.00
Camawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon, bark, bots lb. 25.00 -70.00
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.30 - 2.00
USP, cns., dms. (Cassia) lb. 13.50 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.70
Java, true, dms lb. No prices.
Java-type, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.85 - 4.00
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.20 - 2.00
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .11⅞ - —
Pac. Coast lb. .10½ - —
refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl., l.c.l lb. .19½ - —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .21½ - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .11½ Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.50 1.60
Copaiba, cns lb 1.80 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 11.75 -17.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .12¼ - —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .06⅛ - —
refd., salad, dms lb. .17⅛ - .17⅜
tanks lb. .15⅜ - —
Costus, bots. lb. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East lb. .11⅝ - —
Valley lb. .11½ - —
Texas lb. .11⅜ - .11½
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .04¾ - —
refd., salad, dms lb. .16½ - .16¾
tanks lb. .15 - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 4.25 - 6.25
Cumin, bots., cns. lb. 4.15 - 5.75
Cypress, bots. lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms. lb. 3.50 - 5.00
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, drums lb. .70 - 1.05
80-90%, dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.30 - 2.80
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.35 - 3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1400- .1450
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1630- .1680
light-pressed, dms lb. .1250- .1300
tanks lb. .1100- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .10½ - .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 4.75 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 11.65 -14.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 12.50 -13.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 17.00 - —
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .15¼ - .16¼
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .17½ - .19
prime, burning, dms lb. .19 - .20
Guiacwood, cns. lb. 1.30 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. lb. .38 - .55
Oil, lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.85 - 3.55
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns lb. 9.50 -13.20
40-42% ester, cns lb. 10.00 -16.50
spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 6.00 - —
Messina, cns. lb. 4.85 - 9.80
terpeneless bots lb. 32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns lb 2.70 - 4.60
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns lb. 3.25 - 4.75
West Indian, cs lb. 3.25 - 4.75
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots. lb. 29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1585- —
l.c.l. lb. .1615- .1665
tanks (f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1290- —
New York lb. .1415- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1445- —
Boiled linseed oil, 009c per lb. higher
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 3.65 - 4.50
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic Coast lb. .03¾ Nom.
Gulf ports, bulk, f.a.s lb. .09 Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms lb. .18 - —
syn. bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms lb .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms lb .30 31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb. 85.00 -310.00
Spanish, bots. lb. 32.50 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.55 - 5.25
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.30 - 4.50
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .62 - 1.50
Oiticica, liq., dms lb. .15½ - .16
tanks lb. .14 - .15
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .13½ - .14
Olibanum, bots. lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 2.45 - 2.55
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .45 - .80
expressed USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms. lb. .55 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms lb. .50 - 1.25
Messina, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.85
Palm, clarif., dms lb. .13¼ - .13¾
kernel, denat., tanks lb. 12 - —
Palmarosa, cns lb. 8.00 -10.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100 F. tanks, East Coast refy gal. 14 —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel)
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .18½ Nom.
refd., dms lb. .23½ - 24
tanks lb. 22 - —
Pennyroyal, USP imported, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms lb. 5.80 - 8.00
redist., USP, dms lb. 6.05 - 9.00
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain South American, cns., dms lb. 3.50 - 4.80
Pimento, berry, NF, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.80
leaf, cns. lb. 2.60 3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .12¼ - —
ex-whse. lb. .14¼ - —
steam dist. dms. ex whse., N Y C lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .16 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz. 37.50 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .60 1.00
tech., cns., dms lb. .50 .70
Rue, bots. lb. 2.00 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast lb. .1735- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1585- —
Sage, clary bots lb. 18.50 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 17.25 -20.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .08½ - .09
Sassafras, artif., dms lb. .70 - 1.25
nat., dom., USP, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
Savin, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .44 - —
tanks, works gal. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 27.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .11⅛ - —
foots (soapstocks), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .06¾ - —
refd., alkali, dms lb. .14⅞ - .15
tanks lb. .13⅜ - —
clarified, dms. lb. .14⅜ - .14⅝
tanks lb. .12⅞ - —
salad, dms. lb. .15⅜ - .15⅝
tanks lb. .13⅞ - —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.60
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. lb. .1775- .1825
tankcars lb. .1600- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms lb. .1675- .1725
tankcars lb. .1500- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 9.50
Southern, cns lb. 2.50 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
tanks, works lb. .02½ - —
dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .06¼ - —
refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - .06¾
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - .07¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼ - .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .13½ - .15
Tangerine, Floridian, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tansy, dms. lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tar acid (see T's).
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
whse. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South gal. 1.05 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C gal. 1.15 - —
refined, dms., works, l.c.l., incl. gal. .92 - —
N. Y. whse., l.c.l. gal. 1.02 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns lb. 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .27¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - .28½
tanks, N. Y. lb. .26¼ - —
domestic mills lb. .25¾ Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. lb. .28 .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 13.00 -17.00
Haitian, cns. lb. 10.50 -17.50
Java, cns. lb. 22.50 -40.00

Oil, wheat germ, 5-gal. dms . . gal. 10.00 - 13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non ret. dms. c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51½ - .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 52½ - .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½ - .58½
80 90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½ - .56½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½ - .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½ - .62½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½ - .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - 68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 71 - 71½
175-185 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½ - .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - 75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. 77½ - 78
345-355 vis. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - 85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 6.35 - 10.30
Southern cns lb 3.20 - 19.50
Syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium, NF).
Wormwood, cns lb 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. . . . lb. 17.00 - 30.00
extra bots lb. 28.00 - 40.00
Madagascar bots lb No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls lb. .10½ - .10¾
Opium, USP, cns oz. 19.20 - 19 45
gran., USP, cns oz. 21.65 - 21 90
powd USP, cns oz. 21.65 - 21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .33 - .33½
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Dinitroaniline toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .2085 - .2110
Molybdated, bbls lb. .46 - .46½
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet bls lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls. . . . . lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs. . . . . lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls. . . . . lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs. . . . . lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl)
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine)
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage, orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb 4.00 - —
Pancreatin, USP bots lb 1.90 - 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots. . . . . lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots. . . . . oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs. . . . . lb. .28 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .35 - .36
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .36 - .37
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine)
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline)
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F. ASTM, solid, c.l., refy lb. .0710 - —
fully refd., 122°-124°F., ASTM, c.l., refy lb. .0855 - —
125°-127°F. ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845 - —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855 - —
132°-134°., ASTM, c.l., refy. lb. .0853 - —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855 - —
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb higher.
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .1075 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .1275 - .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
smaller tots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroalinine).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine)
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol)
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).

Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works . . . lb. 1.3395 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs or over lb. .36 - .40
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls. . . . . lb. .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 58.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.35 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .03½ - .04
Procaine bulk . . . 1,000,000 units. .03½ - .04
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .03½ - .04
Pentachlorophenol, dms. c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - .29
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14½ - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .39½ - —
red, Sondar, spot, bgs lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .33 - .34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt lb. .65 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .29½ - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
white, bgs. lb. .42 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb 70 - 75
imp., bls lb 1.10 - —
Pepsin NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb 3 45 - 3.50

Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tank trucks, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd. E lb. .11½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .11 - —
dlvd. W lb. .11½ - —
Peru balsam, dms lb 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms. c.l., refy lb. .05¾ - .06¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07¾ - .07⅞
tanks, refy lb. .03¾ - .04¾
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾ - .07¾
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .09⅛ - .09⅜
tanks, refy lb. .05 - .06¼
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¾ - .06½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07⅜ - .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .04⅛ - .05¼
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¼ - .07⅜
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½ - .09¾
tanks, refy lb. .05½ - .06⅜
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08⅛ - .08⅜
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - .10¼
tanks, refy lb. .06 - .06½
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07⅜ - .08⅜
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅛ - .09⅜
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅞ - .06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05⅞ - .06⅜
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - .07¾
tanks, refy lb. .04⅛ - .06½
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .169 - .204
East coast N. J. N. Y gal. .19 —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125 - .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125 - .13375

Petroleum, mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast N. J. N. Y. gal. 17 - —
Group 3 gal. 11875 - —
tankwagon, Boston . . . . . gal. .19 - —
Buffalo . . . . . gal. 195 - —
Chicago . . . . . gal. 279 - —
Cleveland . . . . . gal 22 - —
Newark . . . . . gal. 18 - —
New York . . . . . gal. 18 - —
Philadelphia . . . . . gal. 185 - —
Pittsburgh . . . . . gal. 18 - —
Providence gal 195 - —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal gal. .245 - —
Borger Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 - —
Wood River Ill gal. .2625 - —
dlvd N. J gal. .32 - —
dlvd N. Y gal. 33½ - —
tankwagon N. J., dlvd gal. 36 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. 37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. 12875 - —
tankwagon, Newark . . . . gal. .18 - —
New York . . . . . gal. 18 - —
Philadelphia . . . . . gal 185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic)
VM&P, 225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 - —

How does the champion get to be champion?

By being better! Unmatched through the years is the *California flavor* that distinguishes Exchange Brand Oil of Lemon. That's why Exchange remains the overwhelming sales leader—in fact, the *4-to-1 favorite* over all other lemon oils combined!

So why skimp on quality...insist on Exchange quality and flavor that come *only* from genuine California lemons, grown and skillfully processed by Sunkist Growers.

Sunkist Growers
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Produced by Exchange Lemon Products Co. • Corona, California

Distributed in the U.S. exclusively by
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

Exchange ®
OIL OF LEMON U. S. P.

Petroleum naphtha, VM&P, 225°-300° F, b.r., tanks, East Coast, N.J., N.Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. 12875-
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. 289 - —
Cleveland gal. 23 - —
Newark gal. 195 - —
New York gal. 195 - —
Philadelphia gal. 20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. 19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-262° F., b.r., 41° C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .245 - —
212°-278° F b.r. 43° C m.a.p., N. J gal. 26 - —
212°-284° F b.r., 19° C m.a.p., N. J gal. 29 - —
224°-280° F b.r., 48° C m.a.p., Houston gal. 215 - —
273°-361° F b.r., 29° C m.a.p., N. J gal. 29 - —
282°-325° F b.r., 41.5° C m.a.p Houston gal 25 - —
287°-386° F., b.r., 31° C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. 29 - —
310°-344° F., b.r., 13.5° C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348° b.r., 17° C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .35 - —
320°-360° F. b.r., 16° C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .33 - —
324°-349° F., 37° C., m.a.p., Houston gal. 33 - —
341°-390° F., b.r., 35° C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —

Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 352°-413° F, b.r., 30° C, m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
356°-401° F., b.r., 25° C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .39 - —
364°-404° F b.r., 19° C m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418° F b.r., 19.6° C m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. 12875-
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. 12375-
Pennsylvania, western gal. 15 - —
Boston gal. 19 - —
Chicago gal. 289 - —
Cleveland gal. 22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. 194 - —
Newark gal. 18 - —
New York gal. 18 - —
Philadelphia gal. 185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. 18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .19¾
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —

o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .18¾- —
1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine NF fib. dms., c.s., frt. adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .43 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65

Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., refd., dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .76 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.30 - —
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works. lb 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb 3.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5 250-lb lots, dlvd. E lb 1.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
tech., fib. drums., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D. Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 43.00- —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.75 - —
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.15 - 5.16
72-70% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.81 - —
75-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.81 - —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.81 - —
The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.35 per bbl. and labor at $1.31. Recent 7c. labor advance and 10c. fuel oil advance currently absorbed.
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms. lb. .31 - .30
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65 - .70
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5° dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
lb. 2.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz 4.80 - 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .83 - .86
Mexican, bgs. lb. .64 - .65
Pink root, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms. frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb 4.50 - 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.70 - 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170° F. m.p., tanks, works ton. 37.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. 04¼ 05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum)
Soybean, dms., works lb 05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. 03¾ 04¼
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 97.00 - 99.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 14.25 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. No prices.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Iranian, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .25½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Potash, caustic reg. flake, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.75 - —

IN SURFACE COATINGS (*Paint, Varnish and Lacquer*)

IN PETROLEUM (*Gasoline Additives, Lubricants*)

IN CHEMICALS (*Synthetic Fabrics and Yarns*)

Enjay assures you satisfied customers

To satisfy your customers with high quality, dependable products, specify Enjay chemicals. The Enjay Company supplies a diversified line of uniform, high quality petroleum chemicals to the surface coating, chemical and petroleum industries. Through the facilities of the *new Enjay Laboratories* you can be assured of the best application of Enjay products in your chemical needs.

PETROLEUM
PARANOX
PARATONE
PARAFLOW
PARAPOID
PARADYNE
PARATAC
PETROHOL
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Dewaxing Aid
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Reference Fuels

RUBBER
ENJAY BUTYL
VISTANEX

SURFACE COATING
PETROHOL 91
PETROHOL 95
PETROHOL 99
JAYSOL
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Secondary Butyl Acetate
Isopropyl Acetate
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Dicyclopentadiene
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Naphthenic Acids
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol
Denatured Ethyl Alcohol

CHEMICAL
PETROHOL 91
PETROHOL 95
PETROHOL 99
JAYSOL
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol
Denatured Ethyl Alcohol
Tridecyl Alcohol
Dicyclopentadiene
Isoprene
Butadiene
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Tetrapropylene
Tripropylene
Aromatic Tars
Benzene
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone

ENJAY

35 successful years of leadership in serving industry

Enjay Company, Inc. • 15 West 51st St., New York 19, N. Y.
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Potassium acetate, NF, dms .. lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .22 - —
powd dms lb. .24 —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
Potassium bichromate in dms ½c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .36½- —
dms., c.l. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots lb. .37 .40
imp, kgs. lb. .29 - —
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .52 .62
Bromide, USP, gran, bbls., kgs. lb. .56 - —
Carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.55 - —
Chlorate, cryst, dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½- .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .12
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13½
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .35 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran, dms lb. .15 .17
powd dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech. bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP gran. dms lb. .41 - —
powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Ferricyanide drums, ton lots lb. .50 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP pellets 100 lb. dms 1 to 100-dm lots lb. 28½ .32
Hypophosphite NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, base price, unit-ton. .17 .1765
July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
Metabisulfite, gran dms lb. .20 - .21
powd dms lb. .25 —
Muriate, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 - —
July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
39-63% K_2O, bgs, c.l., works, base price ton. 26.00 - —
July forward ton. 27.20 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.65 - 14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 - 11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 - 12.50
USP, gran., dms. lb. .18 —
Potassium nitrate in bags 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs. $1 more
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whs ton. 198.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 302.50 —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 .19
Permanganate, coml., kgs., works. lb. .24½- .27½
USP, dms., works lb. .27¼- .29
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works. lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works 100-lbs. 17.00 -17.30
l.c.l., works 100-lbs. 17.80 - —
soln, clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100-lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100-lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100-lbs. 5.45 - —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .099 - .1040
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .740 - .806
Sulfate, agricultural 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton. .64 - —
July forward unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran dms lb. .18½ —
powder dms lb. .26½- .17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price ton. 13.45 - —
July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran, powd., dms., c.l. lb. .41 - —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .41½- —
smaller lots lb. .42 - .47
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms, works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.90 - —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .50 - —
Acetate, bots. gram .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .04½- —
N. Y. Harbor gal. .09 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb 3.90 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Prices in West 1c higher dlvd., on same basis
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .095 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 —
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .55 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - —
husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝ .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅞ .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs ton lots lb .04 —
sun dried coarse bgs ton lots lb .02½ .04
fine bgs, ton lots lb .02½ .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb .25 .26
Pyrethrin, syn. (see Allethrin)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, obls., works lb .65 - —
Pyrethrum liq., 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.35 - 8.55
100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal 41.75 - 42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb 9.80 9.90
purif. 20% dms., works lb 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride bots., 100-gram lots gram .46 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton 3.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms lb 3.27 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap ungrd, amber, dms., works lb .20 —
black, dms., works lb .12 —
mixed mottled c/ms works lb .13 —
shavings, amber, c.l., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms, works lb .11 —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb .16 - —
dense opaque dms, works, lb .12 .15
translucent pastels, cs, works, lb .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms., works lb .25 - —
colors dms, works lb .15 - —
USP bots lb 9.50 —

Q

Quassia chips lb .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin bgs c.l., lb. 16¼ 16¾
liq. 35% tannin bbls. works lb .08¼ —
solid, clarif., 64½ tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .12 23 64
ord. 63% tannin, bgs., c.l. same basis lb 11 21 32 —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq. No 1, bbls l.c.l lb 19 —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed bgs lb 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .37½- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz. .47½- —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 —

Shopping for basic industrial chemicals?

MAKE REICHHOLD YOUR "SUPERMARKET"!

Creative Chemistry . . . Your Partner in Progress RCI REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC.
RCI Building, White Plains, N. Y.

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
powd., frt alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina, root, powd., bbls, dms lb 2.00 - 3.00
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls., lb 1.75 - —
resinated bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb 8.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon bbls lb 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb 3.95 - —
orange red bbls., same basis. lb. 1.81 - —
Lithopone light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.01 - 2.16
medium light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
medium red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.37 - 2.52
dark red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.57 - 2.82
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.82 - 3.05
dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.02 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 2c per lb higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner bbls. works lb 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E St Louis, N Y lb. .12¾ —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs. l.c.l. Bethlehem Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., syn. 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb .13 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works. lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works lb 3.60 - —
10,000-lb lots, works lb 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾ - —
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works—lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. 1.05 - —
chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA works, kegs. lb. 6.15 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock. lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½ - —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
light shades, kgs. works lb. 1.60 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Tuscan bbls. fr. equald lb. .24½ - .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .0037
20% bgs. works lb .0475- —
25% bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30% bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35% bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40% bgs., works lb .0625- —
Watchung-type bbls lb 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders NF powd. bbls lb. 35 - 40
Reserpine cryst., bots gram. 8.00 - 9.00
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms. c.l., works lb. .77½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½ - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb. 15 - 16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 25.50 - 34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. 1.75 - Nom.
powd., bbls lb 2.50 - Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd. kilo. 80.00 - —
readily soluble bots. dlvd kilo 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone fib dms., works, 100% basis lb 10.09 - —
resin, 25-45% fib dms., works, 30% basis lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Rottenstone bgs. 5-ton lots, ex-whse io .03 - —
ton lots same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib dms 25-kilo lots, kilo. 17.50 - 18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo. 17.50 - 20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo. 18.90 - 20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd bbls lb. 49 - 49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000 lb lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 - 1.80
works lb .77½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½ - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
powd., soluble insoluble, dms. 1000 lb lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 35.00 - 40.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Sage, Cretan, bgs lb. .13 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .44½ - —
Italian lb. .25 - —
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .07 - .07¼
refd., bgs lb. .08½ - .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.00 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Powdered salol, 25c higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.01 - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.19 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk works, 100% Na2SO4 basis ton 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies chips bgs. .65 - .80
powd., fib dms lb 75 - 76
Sarsaparilla root, Hnp., Honduras, bls lb. .58 - .62
lb. .58 - .62
Mexican, bls. lb 45 - —
Sassafras root bark, ord. bls lb 63 - —
select, bbls lb
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms, frt alld 100% basis lb 95 - —
powd bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 17.40 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls. 5,000-lb. lots lb .30½ - —
smaller lots lb 31 - 32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd 9.00 - 10.50
Senega root, bls lb. 3.10 - —
Senna leaves, Alex. whole and half, bls lb .19 - —
lb .17 - —
siftings lb .16 - .18
Tinnevelly, No 1, bls lb .13 - .15
No 2 bls lb .11 - .13
No 3 bls. lb .18 - —
powdered bbls., bxs lb
Soda, bls lb .14 - —
Serpentaria, root, bls lb. 5.50 - —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, nat lb. 16¾ - —
hulled lb. .21 - —
Nicaragua, huller, shipt., bgs lb. .27 - —
nat., bgs. lb. No prices.
Salvadorian natural lb. 17½ - —
Syrian, bgs., natural lb. .16 - —
Shellac bleached, nonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .63 - —
kegs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .64 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .71 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .72 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb lots 1c per lb higher for all packages.
Lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots. lb. .55 - .56
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .53 - .54
Superfine bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .50 - .51
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .49 - .50
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c per lb more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwhse ton. 45.00 - 55.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 - 30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .90½ - —
Cyanide, tib, dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .82¼ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .82⅜ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .82¾ - —
100-oz. lots oz. .83 - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .58½ - —
1,000-oz. lots lb. .60 - —
500-oz. lots lb. .60¼ - —
250-oz. lots lb. .60¾ - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong NF bots. dms. 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls lb. 45 - —
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls lb. .55 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.90 - 4.67
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.22
bulk, c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 5.62
bulk, c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
Caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
liq., 50% sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
Sal., conc., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Sodium acetate anhyd. bgs., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .13¾ - —
NF, 66% g.an. dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .15½ - —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd bbls works lb 83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb 2.45 - 2.50
p-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .29½ - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .13¾ - .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14½
soln., dms., works gal. .59 - .67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 16.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
lots 500-gram lots kilo. 17.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb 40 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.13 - —
Sodium bichromate, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12¾ - .13¾
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1890- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln. 35° bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works lb. .36 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal). monohydrated bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
Chlorate cryst. dms., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½ - .11¼
Chloride tech (see Salt).
USP bgs lb. 05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½ - .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms lb. .29½ - .30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices 1c higher. 4c.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate 33-35% acidity 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1430- —
Formate bgs., c.l., works lb. 7.60 - —
l.c.l works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms lb. .80 - .83
tech. dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono., dms., c.l. lb. 1.55 - —
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½ - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see soda caustic), NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½ - .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiosulfate) pea crystals, bgs 100-lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
tech., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.55 - 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½ - —
60% cbys., dms., works lb. .20½ - —
tech., 50% cbys. dms., works, lb. 16¼ - —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½ - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 85.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 135.50 - 140.50
sodium metaborate octahydrate in bbls, $24.50 per ton higher.
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works. ton. 204.00 - —
Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .17 - .19
less than 14,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .175 - .195
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.45 - 7.35
dms. c.l. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.85 - 7.75
Pentahydrate bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs 4.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - 6.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.85
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works lb. .85 - .95
anhd. cryst., dms., works lb. 70 - —
powd., dms., works lb. .85 - .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate bbls lb .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton. 47.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ton. 43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton. 51.25 - —
bulk c.l. same basis ton. 47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½ - —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.30
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.95
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .26½ - .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .28
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - .32
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Miss. lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1910- .1960
Phenosulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd. dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20¼
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs 8.90 - —
duonydrate, bgs. c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c. higher than bgs
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide)
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .38½ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41½ - .43¼
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.37½ - —
l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.77½ - —
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .71 - 74
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.50
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.80
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis, (2) Ark. E of 93° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo (except St. Louis), Neb., E of 98° N C., S. C., Tenn and Tex. N. of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 96° Kan. Neb W of 98°; N D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 - 5.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.20
Silicate liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.20
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.00 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.15
tanks works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton. 57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .075 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4-10c higher
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .616 - .670
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, vil, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
tech. anhyd. bgs. c.l. dlvd. E ton. 52.00 - —
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 31.00 - —
USP cryst fib dms lb. .17½ - .18
gran. fib dms lb. .17½ - .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾ - —
fused, bbls., c.l. works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .05¼ - —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.25 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.50 - —
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liq. 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 110.00 - 115.00
Sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l. works lb .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lot, works lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½ - —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾ - —
1-ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Trichloracetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
50 lb dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt adjusted E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.72½ - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 8.12½ - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - 9.60
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 - 10.20
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).

Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.32	—
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.34	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.37	.50
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33	—
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.38	.40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
1 to 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.25	.26
powd., dms., 1- to 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.38	.39
soln., comL, aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.25	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23¼	—
reg., 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.16¾	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb	15	—
	ton	49.50	-50.00
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.066	—
Sparteine sulfate, cns	oz.	.80	.85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls	lb.	.75	—
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works	lb.	.01¾	—
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.05¼	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.05½	—
Squill, white, bls	lb.	.16	.18
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.17	.20
St. John's bread, edible, bls	lb.	.13	.15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.832	.842
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	1.10	1.11
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.909	1.177
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works.	lb.	.84½	.85½
Sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.022	1.042
Starch, corn pearl, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.13	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.28	—
powd., paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.25	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.40	—
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	—
Maine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¾	—
ex whse, N. Y.	lb.	.08	.08¼
Rice, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.13½	.16
Wheat bgs	lb.	.0755	.0780
Star root (see Helonias root).			
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).			
Stavesacre seed, bgs	lb.	60	.61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).			
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms	lb.	2.30	—
Stramonium leaves, bgs	lb.	.18	.20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk,	gram.	.063	.07
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.75	.84
Carbonate pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works	lb.	.35	—
1-ton lots, works	lb.	.37	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.19	—
Chromate, bbls., works	lb.	.46	—
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots	lb.	3.42	—
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		11.00	—
l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	12.00	—
Salicylate, NF, dms	lb.	1.75	—
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works	ton	56.70	-66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots	oz.	25.00	-25.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).			
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs	lb.	3.50	3.75
Strychnine NF powd. cns., 10-oz. lots	oz.	1.10	—
Phosphate NF cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.14	—
Sulfate USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots	oz.	.96	—
powd. 100-oz. lots	oz.	.85	—
Styrax USP, cs	lb.	.78	.80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20½	—
synthetic rubber grade 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
Styrolyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.45	1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., dlvd., N. Y.	lb.	.0555-	—
refd., white, bgs., rety., E	lb.	.0855-	—
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.76	—
Sugar (see Sucrose, crude, refined).			
Sulfabenzamide, dms	lb.	4.00	4.50
Sodium, dms	lb.	4.10	4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms	lb.	4.00	4.20
Sodium fib. dms	lb	5.00	5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	lb.	10.60	-11.10
powd. dms	lb.	10.25	-10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	11.25	-11.75
microcrystals, dms.	lb.	11.60	-12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP dms	lb.	2.50	—
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals.	lb.	10.65	-11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms.,	lb.	11.25	-11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms.,	lb	8.90	9.40
powd., dms	lb	8.50	9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP 30-80 mesh., dms	lb.	1.40	1.60
microcrystals, dms	lb	1.70	1.90
powd., dms	lb.	1.30	1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms	lb.	6.40	6.75
Sulfapyridine NF powd. bots. tins.	lb.	7.00	7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms	lb.	7.50	8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms	lb.	2.85	3.00
powd. dms	lb.	2.50	2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	2.75	2.90
Sulfur, coml. flour, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.30	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.05	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.20	—
bbls. mines	100 lbs.	2.65	—
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton		26.50	—
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton		31.00	-33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b vessel Gulf port long-ton		27.00	-29.50
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	4.00	—
bbls.	100 lbs.	5.25	—
flour, light, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.80	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.50	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.70	—
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.85	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.40	—
salt block, bgs. mines	100 lbs.	3.50	—
virgin block, bbls., mines.	100 lbs.	3.45	—
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.40	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.55	—
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs. mines	100 lbs	3.50	—
bbls. mines	100 lbs.	3.65	—
refd. bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.25	—
bbls. mines	100 lbs.	4.30	—
Sulfur, coml., rubbermakers, treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.70	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.85	—
10% pine tar, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	3.90	—
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.04	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.04¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.03¾	—
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10	.12
multi unit cars, works	lb.	.0535-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045	—
refrigeration, cyls., dlvd	lb.	.27	—
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.04	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.04¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.03¾	—
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock,	ton.	132.00	—
ground, bgs., ex-dock	ton.	127.00	—
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto.	unit-ton.	.83	.91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton.		.83	.91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla.	unit-ton.	.98	—

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.25	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.30	2.30
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.30	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.35	—
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.00	-38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	18.40	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	36.00	—
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27.00	-32.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	30.00	-35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	33.00	—
99.95% micronized, bgs., works	ton.	37.00	—
tmp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	20.00	35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.09	—
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.08½	—
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd.,	lb.	.08⅝	—
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s.	lb.	.09¼	—
No. 1, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07½	—
special tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07⅞	—
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.08¾	.09
50%, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.09¾	.10¼
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk	unit-ton.	4.50	—
ammonia, bulk	unit-ton.	4.25	—
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse	lb.	.07¾	.08¼
Siamese, top grade, bgs., ex whse	lb.	.07½	.07¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	47	49
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.50	.51
tanks, same basis	gal.	.39	—
25-28%, dms. c.l., same basis,	gal.	.54	.56
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.57	.58
tanks, same basis	gal.	46	—
Tar acid oil, 50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.70	.72½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	73½	74½
tanks, same basis	gal.	62½	—
Coal (see Coaltar)			
Tartar emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).			
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22	—
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms	lb.	.67½	.74
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l, dlvd. E	lb.	.20¾	—
extra, dms	lb.	.41	.60
prime, dms	lb.	.30	.45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.60	.75
prime, dms	lb.	.55	.70
Propionate, dms	lb.	1.75	2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots	gram.	.70	—
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots	gram.	.68	—
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works	lb.	.14½	—
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).			
USP 55 gal. dms., works	lb.	.20½	.21½
smaller dms., works	lb.	.23½	.25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.61½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.62½	—
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.69	—

are your possible savings on 73% caustic soda going down the drain?

Increases in freight rates over the past several years make it highly advantageous for you to re-examine the form of caustic you are buying.

A little figuring right now may save you thousands of dollars next year alone. Some of our customers who have converted from 50% to 73% have realized annual savings ranging from $2,650 to over $35,000.

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Savings also are often possible with customers who buy solid and flake caustic.

The important thing is to do something about it now. It will cost you nothing to find out. Our Technical Service Department will be glad to assign one of its specialists to discuss your individual case, to make recommendations and to estimate your annual savings.

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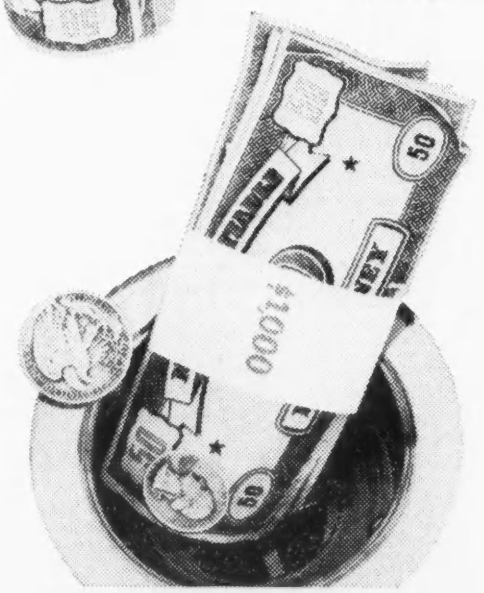

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

ONE GATEWAY CENTER · PITTSBURGH 22 · PENNSYLVANIA

DISTRICT OFFICES: Cincinnati • Charlotte Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • New York St. Louis • Minneapolis • New Orleans Dallas • Houston • Pittsburgh • Philadelphia San Francisco

IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited and its Commercial Chemicals Division

Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.20 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.50 - —
Theophylline anyhd or USP, 100-lb. dms lb 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride USP, regular or ampul type, fib dms kilo.80.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP fib dms kilo.80.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide dms. ton lots lb. 72 - —
less tons lots lb. 74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .38 - —
Thorium nitrate purit., fib dms., 100-lb lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo.450.00 500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .19 - 22½
Spanish, bgs lb. .09 - —
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.25 2.35
Iodide NF dms lb 7.30 —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous)
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Metal (Straits) lb. 1.09¼- —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb 22½ —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. 23½ —
ceramic bgs. c.l. dlvd lb. 22½ —
l.c.l. dlvd lb 23½ —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 22½ —
l.c.l. dlvd lb 23½ —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton 130.50 —
5-ton lots ton.142.50 - —
ton lots ton.147.50 - —
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher
Hydride, cns works lb. 7.95 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅜- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .08⅞- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l. works lb .43¾- —
tanks, works lb .39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.149.65 — —
Acetate, bots kilo.136.00 — —
o-Tolidine base dist., kgs lb 1.30 — —
Tolu balsam cns lb 4.25 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
m-Toluidine dms. c.l. works, frt. alld lb. 79 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 80 - —
tanks same basis lb 78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb .23 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .24 - —
tanks same basis lb .22 - —
p-Toluidine flake dms. frt. alld lb .64 — —
solid dms. frt. alld lb .60 — .61
Toluol coal tar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .35 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34½- —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O. gal. .32 - —
petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. .94 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb 20 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .26 — —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb 39 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 40 - —
tanks same basis lb 37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. 42 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver, lb. 43 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb 40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks same basis lb 50 - —
Tributylamine, cms., c.l., works lb. 67 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .68 - —
tanks, same basis lb .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¾- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. 11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ref. ebys works, frt. adjusted lb 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .46¾- —
tanks frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
Triethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb 42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb 42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb .33 — —
Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l. t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dms. dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works, lb .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls. c.l. frt. equald lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½ — —
Prices 1c per lb higher in West.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic)
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 6.25 - —
di-Tryptophane, fib. cns., works kilo.165.00 - —
Tungsten metal powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 - .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E, ex whse ton.140.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., E ton.105.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton.125.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis, ton.124.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis, ton.153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb. .38 - 40
dl-Valine, dms. works lb.21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.77.00 -78.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.54.00 - —
extract, powd., 65% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb 1.28 1.32
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb 6.50 - 7.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb 7.75 — —
whole, tins lb 8.50 — —
Tahiti, cs. lb. 6.00 Nom.
Vanillin ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 6.50 6.75
smaller lots lb 6.90 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 — —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. 28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 30 - —
tanks, works lb. 27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, works, lb. .11 - —
Ether, USP, anasthesia, bots., 50 c.c. hospitals, bot 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot 1.56 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
c.l., works lb 28 - —
tanks works lb 25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb .30 - —
tanks works lb .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks works lb .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17 - —
Viosterol in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
Viosterol, in nat., vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies
liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2, (see Riboflavin)
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin)
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49-lb lots, N. Y. or Chicago, lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton.99.00 - —
merchantable, bales, ex dock ton.96.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax, microcrystalline)
Bayberry, bgs lb. .43 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .72 - .74
Brazilian, bgs lb. .70 Nom.
Central American, bgs lb. .65 Nom.
Chilean, bgs lb. .70 - —
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .81 - .84
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .80 - .83
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .75 - .77
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .74 - .76
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .52 - .53
refd., bgs lb. .55 - .56
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher. 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .57 - .59
North country No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .65 Nom.
pure refd., bgs., ton lots, lb. .71 - .73
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .59 - .60
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .67 - .68
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .62 - .63
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .60 - .62
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .67 - .68
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.13 - 1.15
Powdered carnauba wax price same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, cs lb. 46 - .47
Microcrystalline, 170-175°F., m.p. ASTM, penetration 15-20 cns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works, lb. .13½- .14½
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .14½- .15½
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12 - .13
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .13 - .14
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24½- .25½
smaller lots, group 3, works lb. .25½- .26½
180°-185°F. m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .17½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .16 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .28½- —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .21 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .19 - —
white, ctns, 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .35 - —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs lb. .27 Nom.
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. No prices.
German, bgs lb. No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs lb. .80 - .82
tech., bgs lb. .75 - .77
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .30 - .33
cakes, cs. lb. .31 - .34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb. .67¼- .72¼
White lead (see Lead, White).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Witch hazel, bark, bls lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls lb. .20 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs lb 4.25 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .212 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks same basis lb. .199 - —
fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, dms., c.l., truckload, works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district gal. 32 - —
Chicago district gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O. gal. .32½- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
260 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidine AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.25 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd lb. 3.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies lb 1.15 —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .33 - .33½
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs. l.c.l. lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .27 - .27½
basic, dlvd lb. .31 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. 40 - .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.50 - —

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .27 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb .202 — —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.10.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.60 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.10.85 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.35 - —
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. 49 .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .13 - —
New York lb. .13½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .30 —

Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	- —
leaded, 25%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld.	lb.	.14¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13⅞	- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14⅞	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾	- —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	- —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	- —
Zinc oxide Pac coast prices 1c. higher.			
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	- —
powd., dms	lb.	.42	- .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, ms. frt alld	lb.	.29	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	12½	.14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l	lb.	.39	- —
	lb.	.39	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.40	- .44
Sulfate, cryst., 22% ZN, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	8.05	- —
l.c.l. same basis	100 lbs.	8.60	—
flake 25½% Zn bgs. c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.00	7.40
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	7.90
powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E	100 lbs.	8.50	- —
l.c.l., dlvd E	100 lbs.	9.50	- —
Zinc sulfate in bbls 40c higher			
USP grade dms	lb.	.26	—
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	2530	- —
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.65	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.75	- —
Zinc formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l	lb.	25½	—
l.c.l	lb.	.26	.41½
normal dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (G) gran bgs. c.l. works,	lb.	.03⅛	- —
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots works.	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots works	lb.	.06⅛	- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04⅛	- —
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜	- —
1 ton to 9,999 lb lots works.	lb.	.04⅝	—
500-1999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c higher			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Hydride cas. works	lb.	7.60	8.45
Nitrate dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	- —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½	- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	- —
lump electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.45½	- —
smaller lots works.	lb.	.48	- —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.60½	- —
smaller lots works.	lb.	.63	- —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	- —

Koppers to Market

—*Continued from page 3*

the textile industry," Mr. Walker said. "Our American Aniline subsidiary already is a large producer of dyes for textiles including the synthetic fibres such as acetate, 'Dacron,' 'Orlon' and others, as well as dyestuffs for the leather, paper, petroleum and plastics industries."

Mr. Walker said that the agreement with Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical will become effective on December 31.

Last week's move ties in with Koppers' acquisition of the Lock Haven firm in May from George L. Armour for cash. American Aniline was founded by Mr. Armour's brother, the late Bernard R. Armour, in 1909 under the name of Swiss Colours Company.

Besides its Lock Haven facility, American Aniline has a warehouse in New York, and laboratory-warehouse facilities in Providence, R. I.; Charlotte, N. C.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Columbus, Ga., and Chicago. Sales offices also are maintained for the company in Philadelphia, Los Angeles and Chicago.

American Aniline also has a wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary, Dominion Anilines & Chemials, Ltd., with offices in Toronto and Montreal.

National Lead

—*Continued from page 7*

ing assistant trade sales manager of the company in 1953. He was formerly with the Glidden Company, the Sherwin-Williams Company and the Frank Bownes Company.

Mr. Bennett began his career in the paint field with Sherwin-Williams in 1918. He became assistant manager of its industrial, railway and marine sales department, and in 1932 was placed in charge of the maintenance sales department.

Four years later Mr. Bennett moved to the Billings-Chapin Company as general sales manager and in 1937 he became president and treasurer. In 1940 he returned to Sherwin-Williams as head of its New England division. He joined National Lead in 1949 as assistant to the manager of trade sales and two years later became manager of the Atlantic branch pigments division.

Mr. Howard joined the company in 1950 as a Cincinnati branch salesman. He was named senior technical representative of pigments, oxides and chemicals for the branch in 1951. He became manager of the pigments and oils division last year.

Chemicals Heavy Spender

—*Continued from page 5*

pally in medical, agricultural and biological sciences.

According to the study, the chemical industry likewise led all industry in the number of scientists and engineers employed. In January, 1954, there were 62,700 scientists and engineers in the industry, or one out of twelve of total chemical employment.

Of these, the largest number, or 26,000, were engineers. The second largest classification was chemists, of which there were 23,400.

The chemical industry employed about 39 percent of the total number of chemists in private industry. Of this group, approximately half were engaged in research and development.

In commenting on the report, John E. Hull, president of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, said:—

"All the material advantages we now enjoy we owe to successful research. Basic research is the pump-primer that makes applied research and development possible. It is the keystone to further progress. While the chemical industry has always been a research pacesetter, many of us feel that we should be stepping up our own basic research activities. The NSF is to be commended for its timely and valuable analysis of the status of basic research today."

Light Oil Method

—*Continued from page 4*

zene, toluene and xylene for present demands, Dr. Rueckel explained.

"However," he added, "since the rapidly expanding chemical industry is uncovering new end-product uses all the time, it is demanding, in addition, even more highly purified raw materials for anticipated future uses."

Use of this process reduces the thiophene content to a harmful sulfur compound to less than one part per million, and by subsequent removal of the paraffins a solidification point of 5.40 degrees Centigrade may be readily attained.

During the process, certain impurities of the light oil fraction are removed by a process known as hydrogenation. The vaporized light oil and coke-oven gas are passed over a catalyst where impurities are converted into easily-removed compounds. Further purification for the removal of paraffinic compounds is accomplished by distillation technics.

Installation of the equipment for use of the process is easily accomplished, and eliminates the need for acid washing of the light oil fractions, it was pointed out.

Linde Air Products Makes Haile Vice-Pres.

William M. Haile has been appointed a vice-president of Linde Air Products Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation.

Mr. Haile joined Union Carbide in 1925 in Linde's southern division office in Birmingham, Ala. He moved up through the Linde sales organization to the position of manager of the eastern division in 1952. He was on leave to Washington on two occasions, in 1942 to serve with the War Production Board and in 1951 with the National Production Authority.

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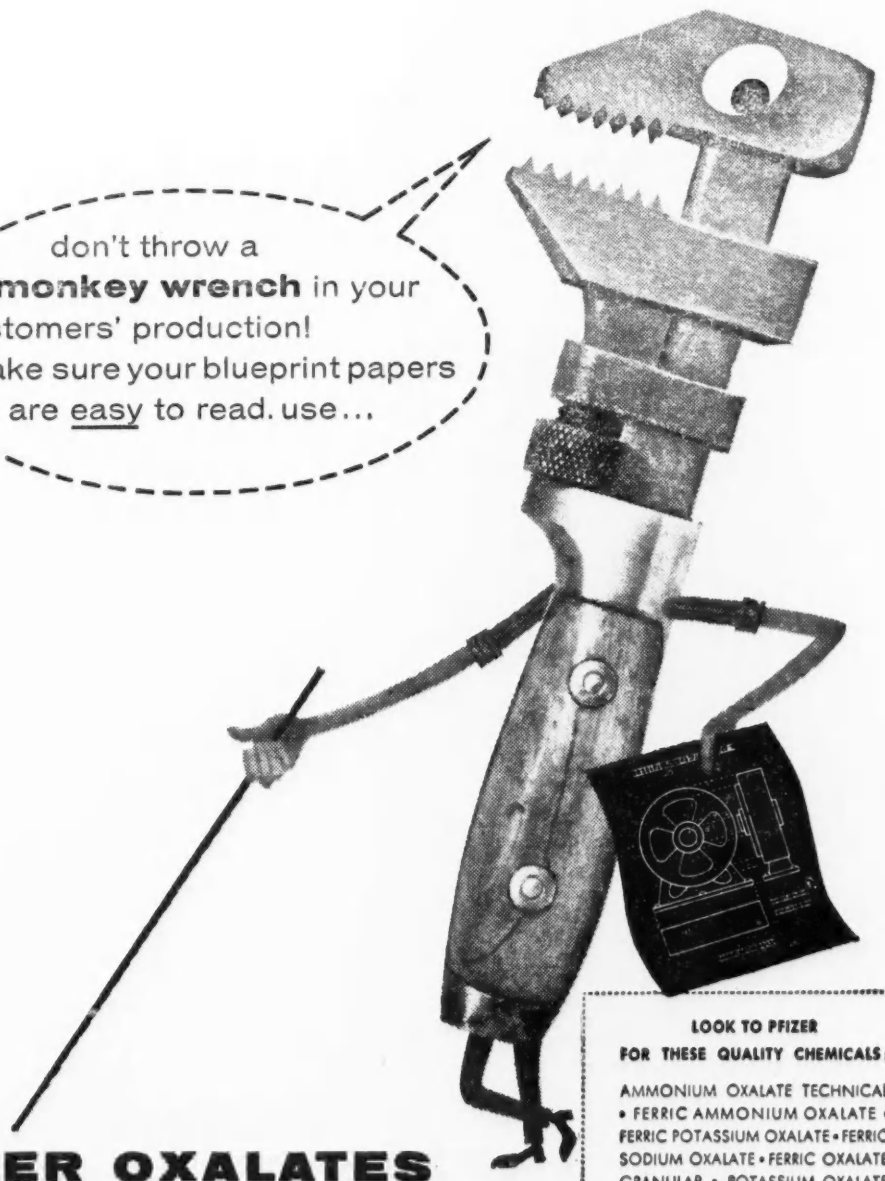

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Leaning on Government

"Reliance on government is more than an insidious disease," said the recently elected president of the National Association of Manufacturers; "it is the robbing of men of their self-reliance and finally of their freedom." Declaring that "we have gone completely overboard on security," the new NAM head called upon Americans to "stop relying on the Great White Father who has nothing to give us except what he took away from us in the first place." He was making it clear that somebody has to pay for everything that anybody —usually somebody else—gets from government, and that individualism is better than nationalism or other socialism in the long run.

It will be interesting to see to what extent the lesson given by the NAM head will be heeded in connection with the eventualities of President Eisenhower's program covering the expenditure of about $35,200,000,000 on defense. To the extent to which it relies on that spending as a prop, private enterprise will not only lose its self-reliance; it will start a downhill slide in the direction of the Marxist prediction —and hope—that capitalism will collapse under the accumulative weight of its fattening policy.

Relying on government for assurance of individual security is not losing self-reliance in a holdup; it is mere falling for a shell-game, with at least as much initiative on the part of the individual as on that of the Great White Father. Some of the assurance laws, as is characteristic of such human creations, do lay penalties upon those who do not properly accept their gratuities. That, of course, makes the wishes of the articulate panhandlers applicable to those who see independence in a different light. But, there are ways in which that dictation can be bypassed by anyone who insists upon standing on his own two feet and running his own affairs—to the satisfaction of those upon whom he must rely for a living. The government does not go quite so far as the NAM head, quoting Macaulay, at least implied, in telling its people "what to read and say and eat and drink and wear," although it has done a deal of meddling in that direction in the name of security in the recent past.

As long as politicans can get away profitably with claims that theirs is the credit for national commercial economic conditions — when those are good—that long will those who cannot rely on themselves, even for their thinking, look to government for some sort of prop or leaning-post. As long as anyone seeks politicomic favors from government or accepts such favors in whatsoever guise, the freedom of the individual, that of the people, and that of enterprise are being gambled away in sucker play.

Advice for the Farseeing

Something quite other than the ordinary run of security-seeking is the underlying reason for the advice given by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare in commenting on the need for covering a larger part of the medical costs of the people by a system of insurance. "As you in private enterprise meet the needs of the people," he said, "then the people will not find it necessary to resort to broad government action. I am convinced that voluntary health insurance is a sound and practical means of increasing security against medical costs."

Although nothing official has been said recently about any plan of the federal administration to repeat its recommendations that the government help in setting up a reinsurance system, there is a deal of evidence that pressure will be brought to bear in that direction by persuasive groups of labor and other interests for some sort of governmental assistance, even to the extent of fully providing adequate insurance.

Private enterprise, including the practice of medicine, should long since have constructed a sound and practical voluntary means of enabling the people to meet their needs for medical services and other health care. Such a means must get far below the level of health insurance. It must first provide the personnel and facilities necessary for that care, especially in the communities where they are now woefully inadequate. The recent grants to medical education can help some. The recently expressed opinion of the president emeritus of the University of Michigan that medical schools should charge no fee offers a most interesting supply of food for serious thought in connection with the planning of any system of assurance that the health needs of the people will be satisfactorily served without federal governmental assistance.

As it has been in numerous instances over many years, if private interests fail to recognize and accept their responsibilities—and opportunities—relative to the health needs of the people, government will take over—and that will not be good.

Undesirable Industrial Expansion

Every day brings news of industrial plans to expand. In larger part, this trend is looked upon as a reflection of confidence in the economic future of the nation. In lesser part, there is an occasional pronouncement, more or less expertly atmosphered, about the possibility, or even probability, that more is being bitten off than can be chewed, swallowed, and digested. But, what may be the biggest venture in that direction is getting little attention as such; although it is continuously, expansively in the news.

That venture is the investment and activity of the federal government in the industry of farming. That is already a multibillion-dollar business, and it is not a paying one for the "stockholders"—or for the "employees" (the farmers).

Farming is in no way a business for a democratic government. It has become such in various respects largely because it has not got adequate proper attention for its fellow-members of the nation's private enterprise. It is not alone in that respect in the recently growing area of governmentalized business.

Just what to expect in the way of governmental expansion in the farming industry cannot now be discerned. It will be at least a bit more evident when the President presents his broad farm plan to the congress next month. It can be expected, however, that this industrial expansion will not have production as its objective—at least in design; what it may turn out actually to be is something that nobody knows or accurately can guess. As the Twentieth Century Fund's policy report has it—"whether through government action or individually or collectively, farmers will eventually find it necessary to adjust their output to amounts the markets will absorb at prices they are willing to accept." The answer will best be found in private, rather than public, action. There is no reason why farmers cannot develop distributive services which will be less costly, hence more profitable than those now provided with little if any pretense of collaboration with the producer. There is no reason why farmers cannot sell their products at prices satisfactory to themselves. They certainly can learn, and business in general will be reciprocally benefitted by what it may in any way assist them to achieve.

It will help if the output adjustment by farmers is got under way now. There are good possibilities in that direction in the soil bank plan which is being prepared by the Department of Agriculture and may be a part of the President's recommendations to congress. That plan will lay a new cost upon the taxpayers; but it could, by congressional action, be kept very much below the cost of any price-support plan. The assuring of that essential congressional action is something to which business in general should apply itself most vigorously.

The chemical industry has a big interest in the development of farming as a satisfactorily profitable private enterprise. That interest is not confined to what might happen to its market for crop-promotive and crop-protective agents if farming were to be taken over wholly by government. The chemical industry would well take a leading part in the motivating and the developing of the necessary participation of business as a whole in a realistic movement to make farming a well-rounded industry, privately operated and controlled.

Washington Talks It Over

Defense Department Is Trying to Get Its Buying Procedures For the Military Returned to Peacetime Basis.

By Ralph L. Cherry

Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The Department of Defense has drawn up a revision of its procurement regulations which attempts to bring military buying procedures back to a peacetime basis. But it remains to be seen whether the changes prove very effective in softening the congressional criticism that has just been leveled against the agency.

One of the important changes made is to place increased emphasis on advertised procurement as against negotiated bidding. The new regulations also tighten as against negotiated bidding. The new regulations also tighten the restrictions on late negotiated procurement and set up a "qualified products list." This is a list of contractors' products which meet the specifications of the government. It is important that contractors take early steps to get on this list.

Procurement policies of the defense agencies have come in for sharp criticism from one of their best friends at the capitol—chairman Carl Vinson of Georgia of the house Armed services committee. Mr. Vinson says there has been entirely too much negotiated procurement on the part of the military procurement officers and too little reliance on open competitive bidding.

His figures showed that of $36,500,000,000 contracted for since June 30, 1953, only $2,500,000,000 was contracted for by advertised competitive bids. The congressman figured that the taxpayers could have been saved about $3,650,000,000 if competitive bidding had been used more extensively.

Mr. Vinson's criticism, which can't be brushed off as political palaver, has the military officials worried. They are studying his report with interest and concern because Mr. Vinson plans to press for "some first-class overhauling" of the armed services buying laws next session.

Regulations of FSA

Lawyers and others concerned with the legal side of food and drug law enforcement will be interested in the fact that the Food and Drug Administration has just assembled and published an up-to-date compilation of its regulations containing all the revisions that have been authorized and approved up to December 15.

Subscribers to the *Federal Register* received the document as Part II of the December 20 issue of the *Register*. Others can get copies by writing to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. The republication of the regulations contains only minor editorial changes and a renumbering of some of the parts. No changes of a fundamental nature have been made.

SBA's Predictions

Add to the optimistic statements on the business outlook that have been emanating from government and industry sources for the past several weeks, the following from the Small Business Administration:—

Wendell B. Barnes, administrator, forecasts for 1956 a continuation of the high level of prosperity that marked the past year on the basis of a poll of over 600 members of the agency's advisory board. Three out of four expect that business in 1956 will equal or exceed 1955's record level of business activity.

The exact percentages are:—36.5 percent of the board members predict that business will improve in 1956; 38 percent predict that business will remain level with the 1955 record; and 25.5 percent predict that business activity will be lower in 1956 than in 1955.

"Members of our advisory boards are successful representatives of small business in close touch with other proprietors of small firms in their areas," Mr. Barnes notes. "Their views are based on conditions existing in their localities. Their predictions of the business outlook for 1956 are therefore firmly rooted in detailed knowledge of supply and demand as they exist in all sections of the country."

And the country has just witnessed one of the biggest Christmas buying sprees in history.

Book Shelf

HANDBOOK OF TOXICOLOGY, edited by William S. Spector. Paper, 409 pages, 8x10¾ inches. Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio: Wright Air Development Center.

This handbook was prepared under the director of the Committee on the Handbook of Biological data. It consists of tabulated toxicological data on over two thousand solid and liquid compounds and on 243 gases, vapors, and fumes. Lethal doses are determined and listed.

These data represent extensive tests conducted on laboratory animals. The work was done under the Aero Medical Laboratory Contract between the National Academy of Sciences and the Wright Air Development Center.

HANDBOOK OF INSECTICIDE DUST DILUENTS AND CARRIERS, by T. C. Watkins and L. B. Norton. Cloth; 233 pages, 5x7½ inches. Caldwell, N. J.: Dorland Books. $4.75.

The text of this book lists the names of some 200 dust diluents and carriers, with a general classification of these materials. Names of companies currently producing or handling these items are also listed. Obviously, these 200 or more materials are listed by their trade names, since there are not that many actually different materials used for this purpose.

However, under each trade name, the general classification is given as to the type of material that it is, together with specification data and pertinent technical information, typical analysis, physical and chemical properties, and packaging and shipping data.

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LIQUID TYPES	**P1MO Vitamin A palmitate *(liquid)***	In tablets, aqueous dispersions, capsulated products	1,000,000	Edible oil only, for standardization	Excellent	--
	P1MO/BHA Vitamin A palmitate *(liquid)*	as above	1,000,000	Edible oil plus antioxidant (butylated hydroxy-anisole). Note 1.	Excellent	--
	P1.3 Vitamin A palmitate *(liquid)*	For oil-free prepara-tions	1,350,000 to 1,450,000	None	Excellent	--
	A1MO Vitamin A acetate *(liquid)*	In oil solutions and gelatin capsules	1,000,000	Edible oil only, for standardization	Excellent	--
SPECIAL	**Type P1.8 *(liquid)* Vitamin A palmitate**	For research and special production	1,650,000 to 1,800,000	None	Needs special handling	--
	Type A2.9 *(crystalline)* Vitamin A acetate		2,800,000 to 2,900,000	None	Needs special handling	--
DRY TYPES	**Type 325A-32.5D Vitamin A acetate & Vitamin D_2 *(dry)***	For tablets, capsules, vitamin-fortified powdered supplements	A—325,000 D_2—32,500	None	Excellent	40 and 60
	Type 325 Vitamin A *(dry)*		325,000	None	Excellent	40 and 60
	Type 500 *(dry)* Vitamin A acetate	For dry prepara-tions: tablets, capsules, vitamin-fortified powdered supplements	500,000	None	Excellent	40 and 60
	Type 500A-50D Vitamin A acetate & Vitamin D_2 *(dry)*		A—500,000 D_2—50,000	None	Excellent	40 and 60

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Heavy Chemicals

A small cloud appeared in an otherwise bright heavy chemicals sales picture last week. The automotive industry not only reduced production schedules, but inventories of unsold automobiles were estimated at 92 percent above last year's totals. While no one was able to tell whether the cutback was seasonal, or whether it indicated a more permanent adjustment, most of the chemical trade believed that owing to current high car inventories, a levelling-off was in the making.

Steel production two weeks ago set another weekly production record, and continued to be largely responsible for heavy consumption of the mineral acids.

Rayon output remained brisk, and large quantities of sulfuric acid, caustic soda, zinc sulfate and other chemicals moved in that direction.

Reports in the trade indicate that production of 22½ and 25½ percent zinc sulfate has been, or will be, discontinued, and producers will concentrate more on 36 percent material.

A long list of chemicals was slated for advances effective January 1 on contract. Sodium metasilicate, orthosilicate and sesqisilicate were slated to be increased on both spot and contract.

The higher sodium phosphates were also scheduled for increased prices on spot and contract effective January 1.

Other chemicals previously advanced on spot, but slated for contract advances the first of the year were barium hydrate, nitrate, oxide and peroxide, as well as sodium sulfhydrate and Silicon tetrachloride.

Lithium chemicals scheduled for reductions on contract January 1 were technical carbonate and chloride, hydride and hydroxide monohydrate.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended December 16 at 98.8 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 99.7 percent for the previous week and 95.7 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Chromic—The market remained active last week as heavy production schedules were maintained in consuming plants despite the Christmas season.

Shipments in volume to platers and for other types of rust prevention continued, and were expected to be maintained through the first quarter of 1956.

Acid, Hydrochloric—In some scattered instances, producers were reported being pressed to fill commitments, due to continuing strength shown by consumer demand.

These situations were most common in the northeastern and midwestern areas, where heavy industrial operations accounted for large quantity deliveries of acid to steel and other end uses.

In the south and southwest, however, inventories of byproduct acid remained heavy, owing to record-breaking output of chlorinated hydrocarbons.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—It was believed that consumption this year would run considerably ahead of 1954's pace. Demands from steel, hydrocarbon fluorination, inorganic chemical manufacture and government account thus far this year have been excellent, it was said.

Supplies were judged to be on the snug side in some areas, but it was generally believed that there was adequate material on hand to take care of consumer requirements.

Acid, Nitric—The continuing high rate of steel output had much to do with the current high level of nitric acid consumption.

Large quantities continued to move in the direction of steel manufacture and fabrication. Organic chemical manufacture was also responsible for sizable withdrawals against contract.

Some local squeezes have been reported from time to time, but it was felt that the overall supply picture was one of adequate inventories.

Price Trends

Advanced

Silver, 0.34c. per oz.

Reduced

Potassium stannate, 0.4c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 0.4c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 0.5c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 0.6c. per lb.
hydrous cryst., ¾c. per lb.
Sulfate, 0.6c. per lb.
Tin, 1¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 24, 1954
101.26	101.26	100.45	98.13

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acid, Sulfuric—Sales of sulfuric acid were well maintained for nearly all applications last week. Figuring prominently in consumption were rayon, steel, pigment, alcohol and other industries.

Fertilizer manufacture appeared to be the only weak spot in the consumption pattern.

Steel production two weeks ago set another weekly all-time record. Some 2,421,000 tons were produced, or 100.3 percent of capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Production last week was expected to drop down to 97.5 percent of capacity, or 2,353,000 tons. Actual production one year ago last week was 1,726,000 tons by comparison.

Barium Chemicals—Barium hydrate, nitrate, oxide, and peroxide, advanced two weeks ago on spot, were slated to be raised on contract January 1, 1956.

Increases were necessitated by increased raw materials costs. Barium carbonate was advanced effective October 1.

Calcium Carbide—Calcium carbide output in October broke all previous monthly records, according to preliminary figures compiled by the Bureau of Census.

Chlorine — Demand remained strong all through the end use pattern. Production facilities were operating at near capacity levels, but in some local instances, supplies were tight.

Calcium Chloride — Stocks remained very close to balance last week, as heavy ordering continued for highway ice control and cold weather concrete.

Copper Sulfate—Prices remained firm, owing to the continuing strong copper market. Industrial demand continued to run at an all-time high. Agricultural demand was almost nil, as producers expected at this time of year.

Lithium Chemicals—The following lithium chemicals, reduced on spot in November, were slated for contract reductions effective January 1, 1956:—

Lithium carbonate, technical; chloride, technical; hydride, and hydroxide monohydrate.

Potash, Caustic—The market was steady and strong last week. Soapers were not as active as previously, but maintained a good interest.

Previously, there was some concern over possible increases in caustic potash following rises in a number of alkalies October 1.

However, nothing concrete materialized, and it was generally felt that current listings would carry over through the first quarter of 1956.

Last week, however, interest was focused on the future entry into the market of three new producers of caustic potash.

Potassium Carbonate — Demand continued strong. Two consuming in-

dustries were judged particularly active during the week.

One was the television tube industry, which normally runs at high production levels in preparation for the Christmas trade at this time of year.

The other was the pharmaceutical industry, which took sizable quantities for a large number of end uses in pharmaceutical manufacture.

Sodium Phosphates—The trade kept in mind increases for certain o. the phosphates scheduled to go into effect January 1. The following were slated for advances at that time:—

Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhydrous, up 20c. per hundred pounds to $8.70 per hundred, bags, carlots, freight equalized.

Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhydrous, up 20c. to $8.65 per hundred pounds, bags, carlots, freight equalized.

Trisodium phosphate crystals, up 20c. to $4.40 per hundred pounds, bags, carlots, freight equalized.

Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, up 15c. to $7.52½ per hundred pounds, bags, carlots, freight equalized.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, up 15c. per hundred to $7.87½ per hundred pounds, same basis.

Earlier advances had been made in several phosphates October 1, and the current advances were deemed necessary, as some raw materials had gone up at that time.

Tin Chemicals—With easing tin, potassium stannate was lowered to 74c. to 80.6c. per pound; sodium stannate, 61.6c. to 67c. per lb; stannic chloride, 83.2c. to 84.2c.; stannous chloride, anhydrous, 90.9c. to $1.177; hydrous crystals, 84½c. to 85½c., and sulfate $1.022 to $1.042.

Zinc Sulfate—Producers indicated that they were discontinuing, or had already discontinued production of 22½ percent and 25½ percent zinc sulfate.

It was said that demand had swung so strongly toward the more concentrated 36 percent material in recent years that there was no longer much point in producing the other materials.

Buying interest for 36 percent sulfate continued strong, influenced heavily by active demand from the rayon and chemical industries.

Powdered monohydrated zinc sulfate (36 percent) was currently priced at $8.50 per hundred pounds, bags, carlots, delivered east and $9.50 per hundred pounds, less carlots, same basis.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — Mine production of bauxite decreased 15 percent from the second to third quarter of 1955, according to the Bureau of Mines.

For the first 9 months of the year a decrease of 5 percent in production was noted in comparison with the corresponding period of 1954. During the third quarter, 94 percent of the production was from mines in Arkansas.

The Office of Defense Mobilization closed the bauxite expansion goal on September 29. This goal, along with a number of others, had been suspended on August 11 pending a review of the industry.

Imports of bauxite into the United States during the third quarter were at a record high, and represented an increase of 14 percent over the preceding quarter.

Imports during the July-September period reached 1,383,130 tons. Total new supply reached 1,792,994.

Copper—The world copper market was thrown into another turmoil last week as 16,000 miners and office workers went out on strike in Chile, halting output at all mines.

The strikers are protesting a new statute which governs relations between the companies and workers.

One provision they object to reduces the number of unions in the industry. Thirteen unions are involved in the strike.

Domestic electrolytic copper remained pegged at 43c. per pound, delivered US destinations, but copper to custom smelters continued to climb and hover near the 50-cent mark.

The domestic copper industry operated at a fever pitch in November. Deliveries to fabricators totaled 141,807 tons, according to the Copper Institute.

Refined stocks at the end of November dipped 1,002 tons, to reach 48,376 tons. Total world refined inventories were off 8,673 tons, and totaled 218,588 tons.

Production of domestic refined copper in November totaled 133,711 tons, as compared with 127,765 tons in October.

Silver — The market fluctuated narrowly, ending higher. Bullion was quoted at 90½c. per ounce, spot.

Tin—The market showed signs of easing from its previous strong position. Straits metal was quoted Friday at 1.09½ per pound, spot.

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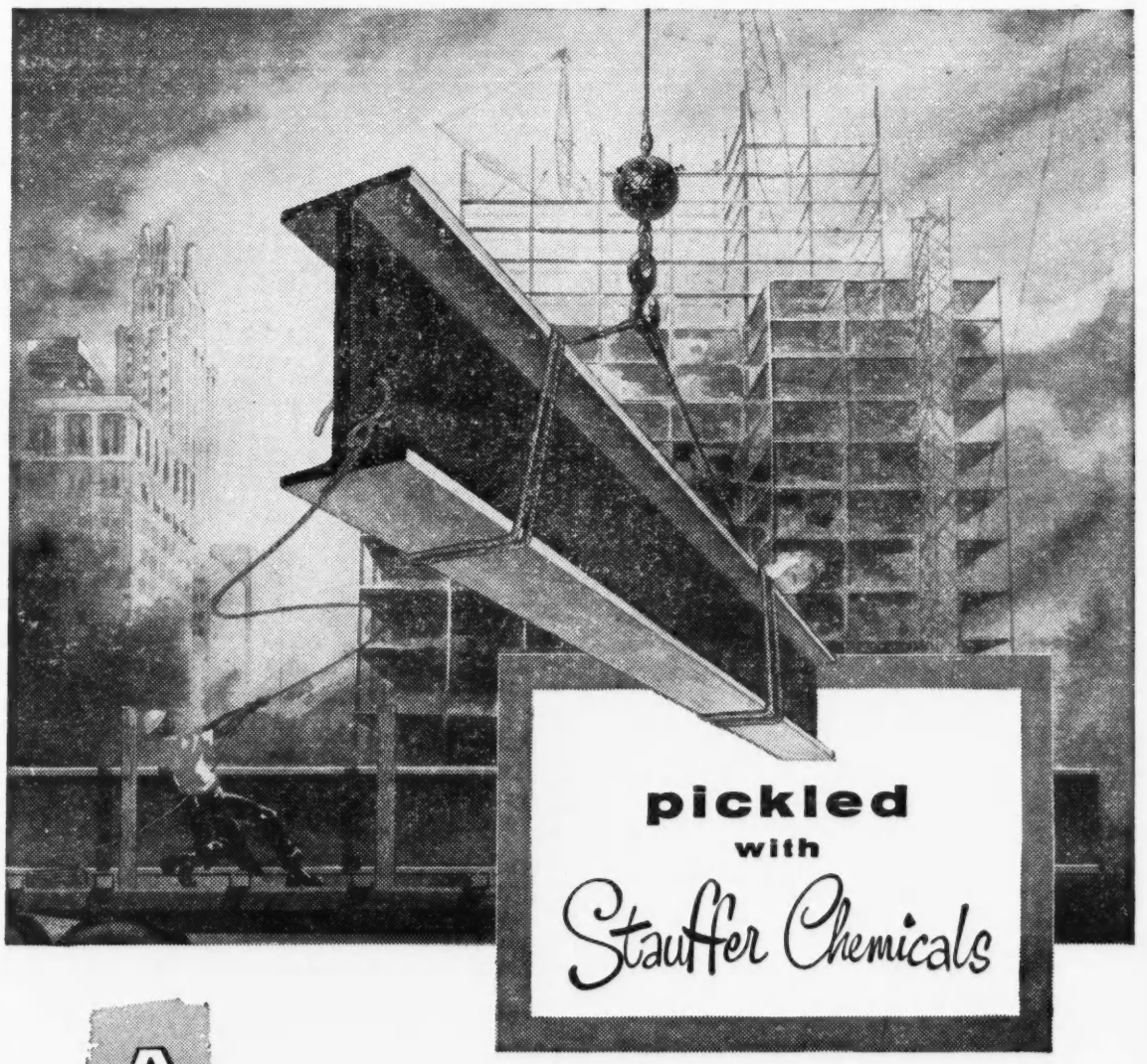

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Mr. William S. Auchincloss
Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter
30 Church Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Auchincloss:

A recent incident that served to confirm the accuracy and scope of the price reporting efficiency of the OPD prompts me to send you this message.

A representative of one of the largest chemical manufacturers in Europe visited us recently and, as one of many jobs, we were requested to check the current prices of over a hundred basic chemicals.

When the job had been completed, he informed us that his organization subscribes to the Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter and, while they had no fault to find with the coverage made of the American chemical industry, they were uncertain as to whether the prices listed for various chemicals properly represented the levels they should enjoy as tonnage buyers.

You will be glad to know that of 150 important basic chemicals and coal tar derivatives, the prices reported in the OPD were "right on the nose" when compared with our checks of the major manufacturers in the U.S.

Needless to say, our visitor was greatly impressed with this performance.

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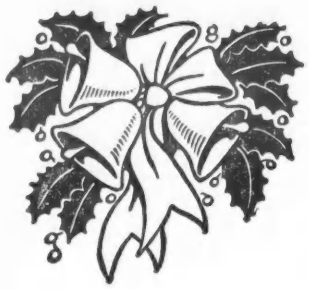

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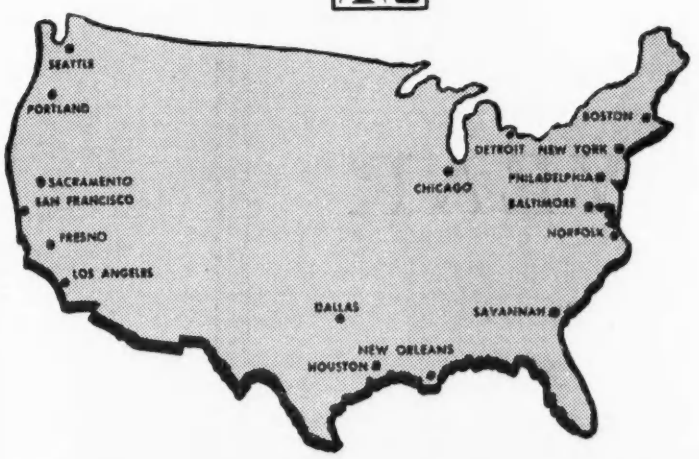

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Sabre, Pinon Uranium Announce Merger Plans

A tentative agreement for merger of Sabre Uranium Corporation and Pinon Uranium Company has been reached, according to a joint announcement by the two companies. The terms of the proposed merger provide that each Sabre shareholder will receive one share of stock of the new company for each two shares of Sabre and each Pinon shareholder will receive one share of stock of the new company for each share of Pinon.

It was also stated that subject to certain conditions an agreement has been reached whereby American Metal Company, Ltd., will participate with Sabre and Pinon in the new company. This agreement provides for the development and mining of the Sabre-Pinon ore body in the Grants area in New Mexico.

The participants in the new company have had preliminary discussions with the Atomic Energy Commission, concerning the construction and operation of the mill. Both the mine and the mill would be operated by American Metal under a management contract.

Union Carbide International Appoints 2 Vice-Presidents

K. G. Kutscher was appointed vice-president—alloys, carbons, gases, and nuclear products, and B. T. Burgoyne has been named vice-president—administration of Union Carbide International Company, a division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, New York.

Mr. Kutscher joined the Union Carbide organization in 1926 in the general management offices of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of the corporation, in New York. In 1928 he was transferred to Linde Air Products Company, another division, where he held various positions for twenty-two years. He joined Union Carbide International in 1950.

Mr. Burgoyne has been with Union Carbide since 1932. In that year he joined the National Carbon Company, a division of the corporation, in the laboratory at Fostoria, Ohio. He held various posts in National Carbon's production organization and in industrial relations before moving to the New York office, in 1953, to join Union Carbide International.

Nuclear Development Corp. Tells of 1956 Atomic Plans

Nuclear Development Corporation of America, White Plains, N. Y., will place in operation in 1956 a reactor critical facility at its nuclear experimental station in Dutchess County, N. Y.

The facility will enable NDA to test new types of reactor cores under conditions of maximum safety to determine their performance characteristics.

The company is also building a "hot" laboratory at the nuclear experimental station to permit its scientists and engineers to study in detail extremely radioactive nuclear fuels and structural elements which have been irradiated in nuclear reactors as a part of NDA's advanced engineering work.

NDA also will install a rolling mill in its White Plains shops to serve its reactor manufacture program. New laboratory apparatus will enable it to expand its studies of liquid metals used to transfer heat from the reactor to turbine generators.

Gen'l Aniline Makes Hand Assistant to the President

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has appointed Paul F. Hand assistant to the president. He succeeds John Deutsch, who has resigned to accept a position with Lehman Brothers Corporation, Jersey City, N. J.

Mr. Hand, who had been export manager of the Antara Chemicals Division since 1948, joined General Aniline in 1940 as assistant purchasing agent. He thereafter transferred to the special products sales department as office manager and later became district sales manager for Antara Chemicals.

Bower Celebrating

—*Continued from page 7*

zation of waste products led him to utilize ammonia liquor from the washer of the Philadelphia Gas Works, which he concentrated and combined with sulfuric acid to form ammonium sulfate. Ammonia products formed a solid foundation for further expansion.

In 1865, the company built a sulfuric acid plant, in order to have a captive supply for manufacture of ammonium sulfate. Later, a process was set up which yielded highly refined aqua ammonia from the sulfate.

In 1867, manufacture of ferrocyanides was begun by utilization of waste hooves, horns and leather. Later, to replace the old raw materials, Bower used cyanogen from gas purification boxes.

Later, the company manufactured chlorine by the Deacon process, and was the first in the country to do so. Potassium bichromate output was the next step, and Bower's operations later became part of Mutual Chemical Company.

In 1906, the Kalion Chemical Company, Bower's chromium operations, Baltimore Chrome Company and Ammonia Company of Philadelphia merged to become Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Company.

Bower is now the second oldest factor in distribution of anhydrous ammonia. Recently, ammonium bicarbonate and cupric chloride were added to the company's line.

A forty-two-page, profusely illustrated booklet has been issued by the company detailing its hundred years of service in the chemical industry.

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W. L. Lafean, jr., has been elected a vice-president of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

Chemical, Oil Funds Slated To Go to Pakistan, Greece

The International Cooperation Administration last week announced that it had allotted $4,200,000 to Pakistan for purchase of chemicals and chemical preparations from world-wide sources. Purchases will be made under PA No. 91-390-A6-6204.

The agency also announced an allotment of $1,600,000 to Greece for procurement of cottonseed oil and soybean oil under PA No. 40-050-00-C3-6154, and an allotment of $1,200,000 to Formosa to purchase soybeans under PA No. 84-0509-00-A6-6003.

Naugatuck Chemical Division Adds 3 to Agricultural Chemical Staff

A new technical representative and three field development representatives have been added to the agricultural chemical staff of the Naugatuck Chemical division, United States Rubber Company. Felton Byrd, formerly a field development representative, has been transferred to the technical sales staff, while Paul W. Bohne, J. P. Corkins and B. S. Morgan have joined the development department.

Shell Announces Retirement Of Refining Vice-President

C. E. Davis, Shell Oil Company vice-president in charge of refining, will retire at the end of the year, after thirty-eight years with the firm.

In other changes, effective January 1, in Shell's manufacturing department, R. W. McOmie, manager of the Anacortes, Wash., refinery, will become general manager of refineries, and L. R. Goldsmith, manager of manufacturing, will become general manager of technical departments.

Mr. Davis will become a petroleum consultant and serve part time as general secretary of the Fifth World Petroleum Congress, which will convene in the United States in 1959. During World War II, Mr. Davis served in the Petroleum Administration for War. From 1951 to 1953 he was with the Petroleum Administration for Defense. He is now chairman of the refining panel of the Military Petroleum Advisory Board.

Mr. Davis joined Shell in Oklahoma in 1917. After serving in various capacities in refineries in the midwest, he became assistant to the manager of the manufacturing operations department in St. Louis, Mo., in 1932. In 1938 he was made assistant to the vice-president in charge of manufacturing and in 1943 he became general manager of manufacturing. He was promoted to the post of vice-president in charge of manufacturing for Shell's east of the Rockies territory in 1945 and was named to his present position in 1949, when the company consolidated its nationwide activities.

Standard Oil (New Jersey) Appoints Aid to Chairman

Cecil Morgan, government relations counselor for Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) since 1952, and a former vice-president and director of Esso Standard Oil Company, has been appointed executive assistant to Jersey Standard's chairman of the board, Eugene Holman.

Associated with the Jersey organization since 1936, when he joined Esso Standard's legal staff at Shreveport, La., Mr. Morgan succeeds George Koegler, who became Jersey's deputy general counsel November 1.

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Reactor Fuel Elements Contract Award Reported

The Atomic Energy Commission has announced that Babcock and Wilcox Company, New York, has been awarded the first lump sum contract for the fabrication of reactor fuel elements in a privately-owned facility.

The company will fabricate 325 fuel assemblies for the AEC's materials testing reactor at a unit cost of $279.28, or a total of $90,766. The contract for this work is between Babcock & Wilcox Company and Phillips Petroleum Company, which operates the MTR for the AEC at the National Reactor Testing Station in Idaho.

AEC emphasized that the award of this contract was significant in the development of a civilian atomic energy industry and of the related specialized skills. In addition, procurement of the MTR fuel assemblies from a commercial supplier will make the facilities of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory previously used for this purpose available for other work, it was pointed out.

The company will fabricate the fuel assemblies at a new plant it is building at Lynchburg, Va. The highly enriched uranium required will be provided by the ACE. The first fuel assemblies are to be delivered in July, 1956.

US Rubber Puts Kelton In Four Top Positions

Herbert M. Kelton has been elected a director, vice-president, chairman of the finance committee and member of the executive committee of United States Rubber Company.

Mr. Kelton was formerly treasurer. He succeeds Arthur Surkamp as a vice-president, chairman of the finance committee and member of the executive committee. Mr. Surkamp will retire from active management on December 31 but will continue as a director and member of the finance committee.

At the same time, Frank J. McGrath, formerly an assistant treasurer, has been elected to succeed Mr. Kelton as treasurer. Alva F. Myers, formerly an asssistant treasurer, has been made senior assistant treasurer, and W. Richard Fish, formerly assistant to treasurer, has been elected an assistant treasurer, Mr. Humphreys announced. All men will assume their new posts on January 1.

Hercules Cellulose Unit's Sales Manager Retiring

J. Harmer Rile, jr., will retire as a sales manager of the cellulose products department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., at the end of this year, upon completion of thirty-eight years' service with the company.

Mr. Rile guided the sale of nitrocelluiose during the years that it developed from a small specialty to its present wide use in lacquer, plastics, and industrial protective coatings.

Mr. Rile became associated with the company in 1918, in its chemical sales division. He became manager of the division in 1924. Four years later, when expansion necessitated reorganization of business into departments, Mr. Rile was named manager of sales for Hercules' cellulose products department, one of the three original departments.

Standard Oil of California Forms Market Subsidiary

Formation of a new subsidiary, California Crude Sales Company, to market crude oils produced outside the United States, has been announced by T. S. Petersen, President of Standard Oil Company of California.

The new company will operate internationally and will centralize activities now carried on by several other subsidiaries. The crude oils will be produced by subsidiary and affiliated companies of California Standard.

President of California Crude Sales is John E. Black who is also manager of California Standard's foreign trade department. P. A. Best is a vice-president and manager, and A. E. Ojeda, is also a vice-president.

Medical Research

—*Continued from page 4*

help provide the men and facilities to use the funds soundly. Therefore, he said:—

"This administration will recommend to congress a new program of federal assistance to medical and dental schools and non-profit research institutions for construction of research, training, and teaching facilities.

"Federal grants would be administered by the Public Health Service and would be matched by the institutions. The combined funds should help materially in meeting the need for more research facilities and for training more physicians, dentists and scientists for medical research. Funds would be allocated throughout the nation on the basis of the most worthy applications received from institutions.

"All these programs are aimed at developing an expanded and improved federal medical research program which is sound, feasible, and holds the promise of being fruitful. The goal is clear—to reduce human suffering and economic loss caused by disease."

Lion Oil Co. Creates New Technical Sections

Lion Oil Company, El Dorado, Ark., a division of Monsanto Chemical Company, has announced the creation of development and engineering sections within the company's manufacturing department.

John A. Sherred of St. Louis, who had been director of research development for Monsantos plastics division, will transferred to the Lion Oil Company division as director of development, effective January 16.

Frank L. Emert, who has been assistant manager of the El Dorado refinery, is being promoted to the post of director of engineering. H. Harold Bible, formerly assistant manager of manufacturing, has been named director of manufacturing.

Dow Files Tolerance Bid

A petition has been filed with the Food and Drug Administration by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., proposing a tolerance of ten parts per million for residues of sodium-o-phenylphenate, determinated as orthophenylphenol, in or on citrus fruits.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Consumption continues to be good, as a whole, in the solvent field. The usual year end reduction in automobile production has not materialized and, as a result, this industry is consuming a very large quantity of industrial solvents and diluents. It is reported that the automotive companies plan to continue maximum production until March, at which time they expect to re-evalute their potential sales and production schedules to see what may be anticipated for the second quarter of 1956. The 6½ million automobiles which are planned for the first quarter of 1956 look like a very large bite, but the automobile industry has shown such progressive strength that it doesn't appear at this date to be overstepping any bounds.

With the steel industry running full, the production of benzol, toluol, xylol, and others has been record levels. The synthetic rubber and other industrial uses, however, seem to be taking this increased production so there has been no outsized surpluses. It is reported that because of the increase in industrial activity in Europe, there is a larger demand than ever for petroleum fuel oils and other industrial solvents. Unlike our domestic consumption, demand overseas for petroleum for fuel is proportionately larger than that for automotive purposes.

Various estimates indicated that capital expenditures by the U.S. Petroleum industry in 1955 will amount to approximately 5.4 billion dollars. Since the end of World War II, expenditures by American oil men and oil companies are now estimated at 38 billion dollars.

Demand for petroleum soared to over the three billion barrel mark this year, it was reported. This is the first time, one dealer noted, that consumer demand has exceeded three million barrels per month. Not only that, he added, but this is the 13th year that the petroleum industry has shown progress over the year previous. The 1955 increase in domestic demand, according to some estimates, will be between 7 and 8 percent. 1955 well completions, it was reported, increased 6.6 percent to an all time peak in excess of 57,600 but the number of gas wells declined materially for the first time in recent years. Gas well completions dropped from last year's record high of 3,974 to 3,600, a reduction in this category of 374 wells, or 9.4 percent, it was noted.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Owing to the continued show of strength in both steel and automobiles, this solvent appeared particularly firm in the market place last week. Though there had been, earlier, a slight shift toward softness, all of this tendency has been wiped away, and there is true strength to be found. On the strength of contractual commitments alone, dealers claim, that strength will continue well on into next year. There were no price variations; stocks were good and production steady.

Toluol—Because of steel industry consumption, this commodity showed some strength last week, it was reported. Due to expectancy and some certainty of a continued firmness in the steel market, there is some assurity of continued strength, it was noted. Stocks are still high with production at a good level. Quotations remained unchanged.

Xylol—This is another solvent that appears to have been leaning upon the steel market for its continued firmness. Though the strength it shows does not give it the firmness it knew during earlier periods when it also leaned upon army and government sales for what was considered substantial economic buoyancy. However, steel industry sales are considered by some dealers as possibly the prime mover the xylol industry has been waiting for. There were no price shifts; production was good.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended December 10 totaled 256,920,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 257,693,000 barrels for the preceding week this represents a decrease of 773,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 756,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 17,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 24, 1954
104.37	104.37	103.32	104.42

For Current Prices see Page 9

Lighter Fractions

LPG's — Propane continued to spiral upward in sales last week, it was noted, as fresh cold spells throughout the Northeast pressed demand. The price advance of the week previous, the third since the beginning of the seasonal market, failed to slow progress down. Stocks are still considered in fairly good shape and production is very steady. The price was the same.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — Domestic demand continued to show the greatest strength in this market, though there was no question as far as dealers were concerned, that foreign sales are the most progressive factor in the market. Continued development or the South American market, particularly of manufactured wax containers, was also shown in last week's figures, it was noted. Production showed some advancement; stocks were good; there were no price shifts.

Paraffin—There was no variation in the position of this market, dealers said. Sales continued fair, though there was not a great deal of firmness being shown. Production was good; stocks were more than is considered necessary by most dealers.

Miscellaneous Materials

Crude Oil—Production in Saudi Arabia for the first eleven months of 1955 amounted to 320,365,230 barrels, an average of 959,177 barrels per calendar day. This varied only slightly from the 1954 figures for the per day or an average of 950,045 barrels per calendar day. Crude runs to still in the first eleven months of 1954 totaled 72,818,418 barrels or an average of 218,019 barrels per calendar day.

United States crude production this year was 2,469,000,000 barrels, or 44.7 percent of the world supply. This represented a U. S. decline in world total of 1.7 percent and the third straight year that the rest of the world has outproduced this country. The 1955 average of world crude barrels daily, an increase of 1½ million barrels a day over the 1954 average production was more than 15 million age. The increase in the rest of the world is more than twice that of the American total—in other words, a gain of 376,000,000 barrels for the rest of the world, against 153 million barrels for this counrty.

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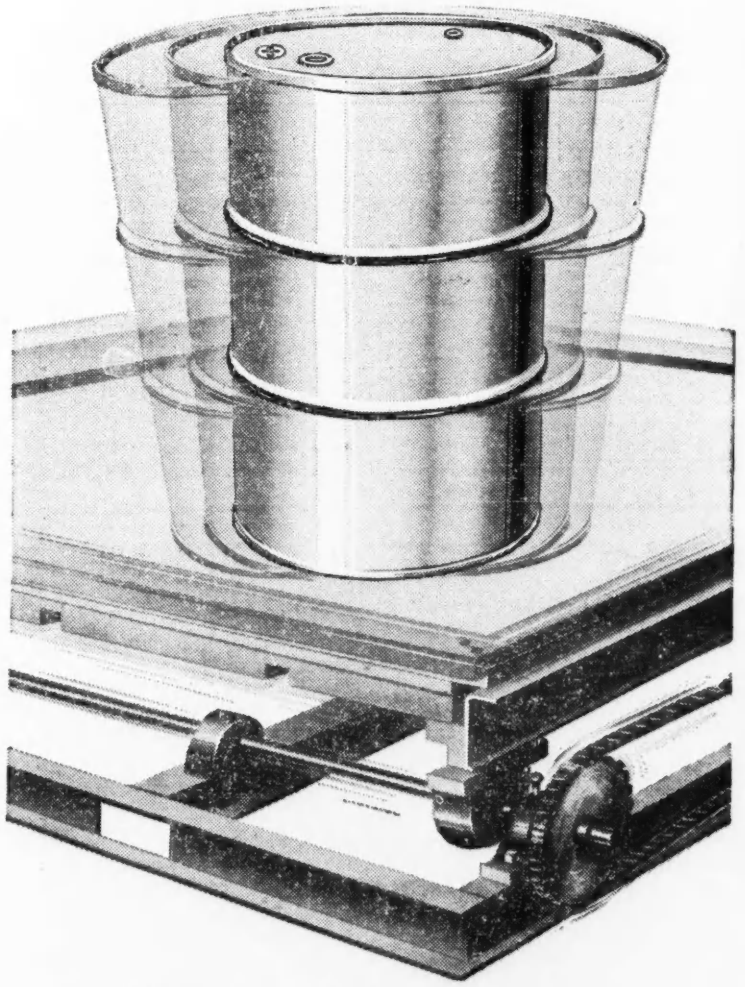

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Aliphatic Organics

As is customary during the week leading up to the Christmas holiday, market activity was virtually non-existent. The chemical industry, gave little evidence of any diminishment in the pace which it had set in recent months. It was stated almost unanimously that consumption during the first quarter of 1956 should continue heavy. It was noted, however, that the auto industry, which is possibly the largest direct and indirect consumer of chemicals in this country, was scheduled to ease off from the furious production rate which had been sustained during most of 1955, and particularly in the latter part of the year.

Many of the major car manufacturers have indicated a return to a standard 40 hour week with little or no overtime or six-day weeks. Any effects that this may have on chemical consumption, however, will probably be slight in view of the upsurge in the number of new chemical applications and the steady pace in established chemical usages.

Shortages continue in a few items, notably ethylene glycol, methanol ethylene oxide. The tight situation in methanol was due to pressure from two major sources, anti-freeze and formaldehyde manufacture. Neither were expected to abate in the near future. Anti-freeze demands have been particularly heavy this year in view of the tremendous amount of vehicles on the road and the fact that this winter was expected to be very cold, necessitating a higher margin of anti-freeze protection than in former years.

Alcohol—Demand continued at a strong pace last week, according to industry sources. The wide diversity in the uses of ethyl alcohol and the overall heavy production rate in most consuming industries was expected to boost alcohol consumption to peak levels for this year. In recent months butadiene production from alcohol has been started up once again. Due to inability to produce enough petroleum-based butadiene, resumption of its manufacture from ethanol could portend a continuing heavy drain on alcohol output in the months to come.

Figures on production, withdrawals, and stocks released by the Alcohol and Tobacco Division of the Internal Revenue Service, pertaining to ethyl, completely denatured, and specially denatured alcohol during October, 1955, compared with October, 1954, were as follows:—

Production

	Gallons 1955	Gallons 1954
†Ethyl	40,902,975	28,793,129
*Completely denatured	126,697	75,955
*Specially denatured	19,787,428	15,983,650

Withdrawals

†Ethyl, tax paid	908,163	941,044
tax free	36,893,715	29,733,326
*Completely denatured	114,114	73,903
*Specially denatured	21,452,140	16,731,382

Stocks

†Ethyl	40,272,690	53,613,352
*Completely denatured	29,862	24,679
*Specially denatured	7,048,710	5,486,953

*Wine gallons. †Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in October, 1955, and October, 1954, were as follows:—

	Pounds 1955	Pounds 1954
Corn and corn products	3,385,592	4,352,363
Rye and rye products	.....	904,280
Malt and malt products	252,900	516,460
Wheat and wheat products	417,088	1,170,997
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	1,812,750	2,184,300
Total grain	5,868,330	9,128,402
Ethylene gas	8,830,307	13,333,847
Other materials	2,186	.....

	Wine gallons 1955	Wine gallons 1954
Molasses	10,484,651	4,039,552
Ethyl sulfate	16,162,335	13,373,516
Sulfite liquors	26,179,000	24,545,500
Other materials	1,527,836	2,026,150
†Products used in redistillation	1,294,193	3,313,251

†Proof gallons.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1919 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 24, 1954
130.68	130.68	130.73	130.44

For Current Prices see Page 9

Carbon Disulfide — Demand for carbon disulfide was reported to be running at a brisk rate according to producers queried. Supplies were adequate to cover current trade needs and expected to continue in view of the fact that expansion of some production facilities was reported to be under way. Prices were steady last week but were slated to be advanced 10c. per 100 pounds on the first of the year on tankcar sales only. The new price will be $6.25 per hundredweight.

It was pointed out, however, that in a large number of instances, the proposed price change will work to the advantage of tankcar buyers since shipping terms will be simultaneously changed from an f.o.b. freight allowed basis, to a delivered basis. It was estimated that overall costs to many tankcar consumers will therefore be lower commencing January 1, 1956.

Ethyl Ether—Demand for ethyl ether was reported to be satisfactory. Supplies were ample to cover trade needs and expected to continue while prices were steady.

Production of ethyl ether, technical and USP grades combined, aggregated 6,065,035 pounds in September compared to 5,691,553 pounds during August, according to the Tariff Commission.

Ethylene Glycol — Demand for ethylene glycol was reported to be substantial while supplies remain on the tight side. Prices were unchanged and expected to continue into the new year. The heavy output of cars this past year in addition to the already substantial number of vehicles on the road has combined to push ethylene glycol consumption to peak levels. Its use as an anti-freeze of course far outweighs its other applications but on the whole, overall usage in all channels of consumption has increased and the outlook for the first quarter was also exceptionally good.

Recent figures released by the Tariff Commission placed production of the glycol at 84,885,032 pounds in September compared to 86,963,407 pounds in August of this year.

Formaldehyde—Demand for formaldehyde was reported to be excellent. The high rate of industrial activity was reflected in the sustained inquiry for this aldehyde. The increasing output of plywood and other woodboard products has resulted in a heavy demand for resins used as adhesives in their manufacture. Urea-formaldehyde resins are of considerable importance in this application, it was noted.

Formaldehyde output has been hard pressed to meet the heavy rate of demand although, on the whole, producers have been able to keep up with consumers' requirements although there were some instances in which deliveries were delayed due to the crush of orders.

Activation of what was believed to the world's largest formaldehyde plant was recently announced by one producer. It was claimed that the facility has fifteen production lines each with an annual capacity of several million pounds. Production has already begun and output from this facility will be freely available after the first of January. The added output by this plant in addition to ex-

isting facilities throughout the country should be sufficient to meet the heavy demand for formaldehyde, it was felt.

Formic Acid—Demand for formic acid was reported to be running at routine levels. Supplies were adequate to cover present needs and expected to continue in the future. Prices were steady.

Production of formic acid amounted to 1,250,149 pounds in September according to the Tariff Commission.

Glycerin—The spot market continued unchanged last week. Domestic crude prices were steady as were schedules on the refined grades. There were no recent offers of crude from Argentina according to a reliable trade report. The market there was unsettled in view of the current transition from governmental control to private enterprise. Support prices to soap makers in Argentina have reportedly a logical and direct relation with crude glycerin prices.

Glycerin stocks (all grades) at the beginning of October totaled 43,988,000 pounds compared to 40,888,000 pounds on hand at the beginning of September and 47,140,000 pounds on the corresponding date in October, 1954.

Production of crude glycerin only amounted to 21,676,000 pounds during October compared to 19,253,000 pounds in September and 16,467,000 pounds during October last year. The cumulative total of production for the first ten months of 1955 aggregated 183,416,000 pounds compared to 171,782 pounds produced during the corresponding period last year.

Imports of glycerin during October amounted to 1,949,000 pounds compared to 4,164,000 pounds in September and 1,915,000 pounds brought in during October of last year. The January through October total of imports aggregated 23,302,000 pounds compared to 12,068,000 pounds in the ten month period last year.

Glycerin stocks at the end of October totaled 45,040,000 pounds compared to 43,988,000 pounds on hand at the end of September and 45,457,000 pounds in stocks at the end of October, 1954.

Hexamethylenetetramine — Demand for hexamethylenetetramine or hexamine as it is usually called was said to be fair. Consumption of this compound in explosives has declined from the peak attained during the Korean War and its other applications have continued about the same, volumewise. Supplies were ample to cover trade requirements and should continue in view of the excess production capacity in existence. Prices were steady.

Production of hexamethylenetetramine totaled 1,772,757 pounds in September compared to 1,167,660 pounds in August, the Tariff Commission reported.

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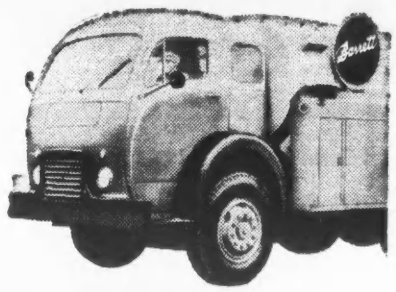

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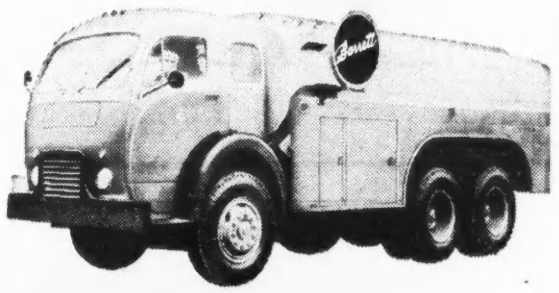

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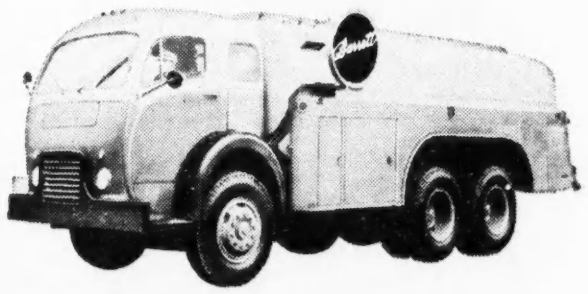

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Coal Chemicals

Stability at a prosperous level characterized trade in most coal chemicals last week. All major producers have now announced higher cresylic acid and cresols prices corresponding to the scale first reported in the previous issue of OPD. It was noted, in the view of trade sources, there was a somewhat firmer tone for phenol. The market for benzol was strong. Naphthalene and xylol were all sold up.

People in the industry were watching with interest for consequences of the cut-back in automotive output. They had no doubt that the market in styrene would ease off a bit as a result, but there was confidence that only a relatively mild effect would be manifest in the trade in phthalic anhydride and the aromatic solvents. The general opinion was that the slowing of automobile production was part of a more general adjustment marking the attainment of the new high level of 1955 output.

The strong secondary market for toluol in aviation gasoline and strong demand generally were modifying the problems brought on by heavy production. The creosote market was expected to improve toward the last of next year. Quinoline and pyridine were quiet, and there was evidence of increased inventory accumulation on monochlorobenzene.

The American Iron and Steel Institute calculated that the all-time (1953) record for steel production was smashed Friday, December 16, when the 111,609,719th ton of this calendar year was to have been produced. Again in November, the production for that month and the cumulative total for the calendar year through that month established new records. The production figures for those periods were 10,249,000 and 106,534,168 tons, respectively. The corresponding eleven-month total was 80,000,000 tons in 1954.

One stimulating effect of accelerated steel production was that greater yields of napnthalene were being obtained.

The institute estimated steel production in the week ended December 25 would amount to 97.5 percent of theoretical capacity. This is equivalent to production of 2,353,000 tons of steel, compared to 2,421,000 tons produced in the week previous, 2,416,000 tons produced in the corresponding week last month and 1,726,000 tons produced in the corresponding week in 1954.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 24, 1954
114.62	114.62	114.66	114.59

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzol—There were some reports that this market was easing off a bit, but it was emphasized that any slackening of demand was merely relative. The overall position of the market was still strong. Benzol was moving in big volume, still holding a fair degree of balance with near-capacity production. Demand for use in synthetic phenol remained strong, and it was too early to detect the effect, if any, the cut-back in automotive output might have. The 3c. price remained in effect at all points, and industry people believed it was on firm ground at that level, and not likely to change at the new year.

Creosote Oil—The situation here was unchanged. Creosote was long. However, trade sources foresaw a turn for the better, possibly in the fourth quarter of next year. The railroads, with an eye on their balance sheets, have been postponing the replacement of track ties. They can't wait much longer before they undertake this job. When they do, it will provide a good increment to the market for wood preservatives.

In any case, this development will be some time in the making, because there is a shortage of readily available labor to cut the wood, and some eight to nine months curing time is required after the white stock is acquired before it can be treated.

An unknown factor is the degree to which pentachlorophenol will be used. A typical preservative formula under consideration last week in another industry was 2 percent pentachlorophenol with creosote as the vehicle. Little business was being diverted to zinc salts, since bulk outlets had little to gain by using the more expensive chemicals.

Cost factors were maintaining previously quoted prices on a firm basis.

Cresols—It appeared last week that the price increases reported in the previous issue of OPD would be industry-wide by the effective date, January 1. Additional major producers have notified their customers that their tank car prices will be raised on that date 1½c. a pound for ordinary 3- to 5-degree meta-para fractions and the USP grade, and 1c. a pound for the synthetic resin grade. In addition, it was announced that the 2 to 97 percent, 2°C, meta-para fractions would be priced 1½c. a pound higher, effective the same date, according to the following price schedule:—20c. a pound in tanklots, 21¾c. a pound in carlots and 22½c. in less than carlots. It is noted that the larger differentials appearing in this instance correspond to increased differentials applicable to other grades, as reported in the previous issue.

Cresylic Acid—The 10c.-a-gallon increase in prices reported in the previous issue of OPD has been announced by additional producers, and it appeared to be gaining enough strength to become industry-wide by the time of the announced effective date, January 1. The increase will apply to tank car purchases of all grades. The additional producers making this move have also established higher differentials over tank-car prices, of 15c. and 19c. a gallon for carlots and less than carlots, respectively.

Naphthalene — Demand continued strong, and naphthalene was still generally short last week. A balancing factor was cited, however, in the uncommonly high yields that have been realized in recent months as a result of shortened coking cycles as run by the steel industry. Trade sources thought that projected cutbacks in the automotive industry might take off some of the pressure via phthalic anhydride, in time, but it was still too early to gauge what effect this might have. Prices were unchanged, and no price adjustments were expected at the new year.

Phenol—Even balance was still the rule last week. Equilibrium was established soon after the price increase of last October. Trade

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from coke-oven operations during the week ending December 25 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquor, NH_3	lbs.	1,100,053
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	39,696,290
Benzol	gals.	3,802,049
Coal tar	gals.	17,412,301
Creosote oil	gals.	974,355
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,087,270
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	23,227
Toluol	gals.	7,303,033
Xylol	gals.	199,582

Coal Chemicals

sources intended to go on marketing phenol at current quotations. Production continued at a high level. Demand was strong for both synthetic and natural grades. Supplies were adequate but were moving promptly into consuming channels.

Pyridine—In general, the market was on the quiet side last week. There were conflicting views on a trend. Some sources saw the position as bad and getting worse, but at least one major producer reported trade was somewhat improved in recent weeks. Over-all supplies were ample. Major sources were holding the price line and contemplated no change in the foreseeable future. If there was any substance to reports of imports softening the price structure, industry people were confident that any such traffic did not include material meeting rigid specifications and moving in major trade channels. Official import data account for only negligible quantities and consistently reported prices on these at 73c. per pound.

Quinoline—This market was still weak, and there were abundant stocks. Prices were steady at previously reported levels, and no indication was given that a change might be in the making.

Toluol—Supply was still long, in general, though there were isolated reports of delay in shipment of large spot orders in localized areas. Trade sources noted that secondary markets, particularly aviation gasoline, were drawing off substantial quantities. But for this factor, they observed, the market position might be a good deal weaker than it has been. An adverse aspect was the inroads made by petroleum-source aliphatic-aromatic blends for use as partial aromatic solvents. Some dislocations were noted in solvent outlets. The status of the market as reported by various producers ranged from poor to fair. Production was at the high level maintained since the steel mills stepped up operations some months ago. Prices were unchanged and appeared to be fairly stable at the current levels.

Xylol—In step with the brisk trade in alkyd resins and various synthetic finishes, xylol was moving out to processors about as fast as it was produced. Supply was abundant in some localities. Prices, unchanged last week from recent quotations, were thought to be a little on the firm side, and likely to hold.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—Uses in textile dyestuff intermediates and sulfanilamide were sustaining urgent demand last week. Production was being moved directly to consumers, and prices were said to be rather firm.

Anthracene—The strong competitive position of low-priced imports last week slowed the limited market ordinarily afforded by dyestuffs manufacturers. Consumers were finding abundant supplies of 90 to 95 percent material available on the domestic market at 83c. a pound in ton lots and 95c. a pound in drum lots.

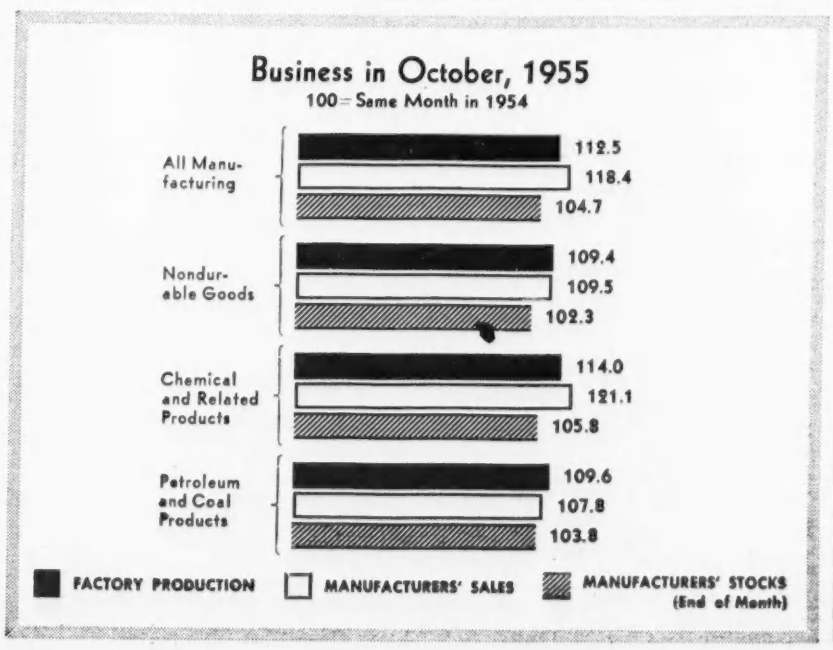
2-Methyl-5-ethyl Pyridine—A leading producer has announced price reductions of 3c. a pound, effective January 1. The new scale prices the intermediate at 43c. per pound in tank cars, 44½c. a pound in carlots and 45c. a pound in less than carlots. 2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, a solvent and acid acceptor for the manufacture of vat dyestuffs, is used in the manufacture of niacin, pharmaceuticals and vinyl pyridine monomers.

Monochlorobenzene — Continued high-volume production and the seasonal slump in demand for insecticides combined to ease the market in some quarters. Abundant stocks were noted in a number of localities. A good firm base was provided by the sustained strong demand in intermediates synthetic fibers as a dye assistant. Development for use to impart fire resistance to polyester resins was regarded as promising but still in the experimental stage. Prices remained unchanged, and sources in the industry considered they were stable at current quotations.

Phthalic Anhydride — Reports of vigorous trade continued to come in last week. In most cases, the high level of sales volume attained in the last few months was said to be undiminished. Apparently, the seasonal practice of trimming inventories to improve balance sheets was not much in vogue this year. Firming influences were the strong pressure on naphthalene supplies and increasing phthalic production facilities in Europe. In general, however, consumers were getting deliveries as required, and the price was steady last week.

Styrene Monomer — This market was still lively last week, but there was a good deal of speculation in the industry as to the possible effects of the cut-backs in automotive production. It would take time to measure the consequences in terms of the market for synthetic rubber used in tires. Whatever this might be, demand for plastics was well sustained, and the widely expressed opinion in the industry was that 1956 would be another good year for styrene.

2-Vinylpyridine — The vigorous trade in this intermediate was still growing last week, continuing a trend established three or four years ago. Most demand stems from the rubber fabricating industries, which use 2-vinylpridine in a latex for binding synthetic fibers to rubber. Production was maintaining even balance between supply and the heightened demand. Prices remained unchanged at $1.40 a pound for ten or more drums and $1.50 a pound for from one to nine drums.



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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

No price changes were noted in the general line of drugs or fine chemicals last week. As was expected, the imminence of the Christmas holidays tended to have a dampening effect upon market activity on the whole. The citrates, tartrates and gluconates all continued to hold at steady price levels following the recent advances affecting this group.

Since there has been a virtual dearth in announcements of forthcoming price changes, it was assumed that drugs and fine chemicals quotations currently in effect would carry over into the first quarter of the new year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 24, 1954
66.41	66.41	66.42	66.96

For Current Prices see Page 9

The Food and Drug Administration recently issued a general statement of policy with regard to the status of drugs which are sterilized by irradiation. There has been intensive interest recently shown in newly developed sources of radiation for the sterilization of drugs, it was noted. The FDA announcement stated that prior to the marketing of a drug sterilized by such means, it is necessary in the interest of protecting the public health to establish by adequate investigations that the irradiation treatment does not cause the drug to become unsafe or otherwise unsuitable for use. Accordingly, all drug products, including injections, ophthalmic solutions, surgical sutures, and surgical dressings sterilized by means of irradiation are regarded as new drugs within the meaning of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. An effective new-drug application pursuant to section 505 of the act is therefore a prerequisite to interstate shipment of such articles.

According to one trade source, lots of thiamin hydrochloride, recently arrived from Japan. Imports of thiamin salts and ascorbic acid continue to undersell domestic manufacturers' material but business has been so brisk, on the overall, that it is only of minor annoyance at present. It has been stated that Japanese producers were under subsidy from their government and of course, this situation was virtually impossible to beat, as was proven by the past attempts to undercut Japanese prices.

Overall production of drugs and fine chemicals continues at record levels in many cases and it appeared that 1955 would prove to be peak year, production, if not, profit-wise, in all cases. The antibiotics group continues to move well and prices were steady and not likely to change in the immediate future.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—Inquiry continues seasonally brisk. Acetylsalicylic acid, used chiefly as an analgesic and antipyretic, has a steady demand throughout the year, although consumer usage is highest during cold weather in the treatment of the common cold and acute infections, such as influenza and grippe. It is comparatively nontoxic as the range between the effective therapeutic and the toxic dose is very great, it was noted.

Quantitatively, acetylsalicylic acid has been the most important medicinal produced in several years. For each year from 1950 to 1954 inclusive, output has averaged 20 percent of total production of medicinal chemicals as reported to the U. S. Tariff Commission. Imports are negligible.

The market was steady, pricewise, following the decline in price last month. Supplies were adequate to cover current needs and no difficulty was anticipated in continuing to meet consumer requirements.

Exports of acetylsalicylic acid have shown a decline in recent years. From 1950 to the present, major quantities of exports went to Canada and South America. Exports in 1951 climbed to a peak figure, exceeding 2,000,000 pounds. Shipments abroad in the succeeding years, however, took a steady downward turn. The total exported in 1952 was 1,576,266 pounds which was valued at $880,467. Those in 1953 amounted to 1,252,955 pounds valued at $629,003 while exports last year amounted to 905,069 pounds which had a sales value of $471,053.

Ascorbic Acid—Demand for ascorbic acid continued to run at a brisk pace last week according to trade sources queried. Imports of ascorbic reportedly continue but apparently were not serious enough to cause any real concern among domestic producers who were currently enjoying a substantial inquiry from consumers.

Subsidization of some foreign chemical and drugs producers by their governments has enabled them to compete more readily in this market generally via lower prices quoted to the consumer. A good deal if not the major part of the imported ascorbic acid in this market has come from Japan, it was noted.

Exports of ascorbic acid constitute a substantial market for ascorbic acid, with most of the quantities shipped abroad going to Canada, Mexico and Brazil. Ascorbic acid exports during the January-August period this year amounted to 111,000 pounds compared to 177,000 pounds in 1954.

Molasses—The blackstrap market at New Orleans was firmer during the week ending December 13, 1955, at a price of 10¼c. to 10½c. per gallon. One-half cent increases were reported for blackstrap at Houston and Corpus Christi from 12½c. to 13c. per gallon. Other port terminal prices remained steady and unchanged with a generally moderate demand. Feed mixing center prices advanced slightly at several points in the midwest. A shortage of tank cars continued in the Gulf area as the movement of Louisiana cane blackstrap was in full swing. Beet molasses demand was good at all production points where supplies were limited and prices were $30 per ton.

Pyridoxine—Demand for pyridoxine (vitamin B$_6$) was reported to be moving at routine levels. Supplies were adequate to cover consumers' needs while prices were steady.

Production of pyridoxine during the first seven months of 1955 aggregated 19,000 pounds compared to 17,000 pounds produced during the first eight months of last year.

Sulfa Drugs—Demand for sulfonamides was reported to be fair. Supplies were adequate to cover current consumer needs while prices were unchanged. The decline in sulfa drugs production this year has been marked in contrast to that of last year. In the first eight months of 1955, overall output of sulfa drugs fell off some 40 percent from that in the comparable period last year. Of the amount produced during January-August of 1955, 41 percent was exported with the greatest quantities being shipped to the United Kingdom. Other countries receiving large shipments were Canada, Mexico, the Philippine Republic and India.

A breakdown on the export of individual sulfonamides was as follows for the first eight months of 1955 as compared to the same period last year: sulfanilamide, 20,000 pounds compared to 24,000 pounds; sulfathiazole, 123,000 pounds compared to 153,000 pounds; sulfadiazine, 216,000 pounds compared to 113,000 pounds;

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sulfaguanidine, 10,000 pounds compared to 11,000 pounds.

Thiamin—Inquiry for this vitamin was reported to be at good levels, for the most part. Imports of thiamin coentinue and remain a source of concern to some producers, it was said, since they generally undercut domestic prices. Supplies of thiamin remain adequate to cover current demand while prices were unchanged.

Production of thiamin derivatives during the January-August period this year aggregated 141,000 pounds compared to 163,000 pounds in the comparable period last year. Exports of thiamin derivatives in the first eight months of this year amounted to 29,000 pounds as compared to the 44,000 pounds shipped out during the January-August period last year.

Vitamin B_{12}—Demand for vitamin B_{12} was reported to be running at good levels, on the whole. Supplies were ample to cover consumers' requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were steady.

According to the United States Tariff Commission, exports of B_{12} during the first eight months of this year were valued at $3,600,000. The Netherlands, France, Switzerland and Argentina received the major quantities.

Botanicals

The spot market was quiet last week as was generally true of most business activity in anticipation of the approaching Christmas holiday weekend. In view of the cold winter predicted for this year, however, consumption of a number of botanicals going into cough and cold remedies was enjoying a good call. No price changes were recorded in spot botanicals while inquiry continued at routine levels. The supply situation appears to be holding up rather well on the whole and it was expected that most botanical drug items would continue adequate in the immediate future.

Seasonal items such as white pine, wild cherry and cascara sagrada barks were moving in brisk inquiry. The short supply of witch hazel leaves has resulted in some rise in price since the season began, it was noted.

Imported botanicals were unchanged. Inquiry for papain and ergot was routine with supplies adequate to cover consumer needs. Licorice root was moving at a brisk rate as seasonal influences keep consumption at a high level.

Aletris Root—The spot market was firm last week. Collections were satisfactory on the whole this year and supplies were expected to continue adequate to cover trade needs.

Blood Root—Although collections were light in some areas this year, overall supplies were adequate to cover immediate needs. Prices were unchanged.

Mandrake Root—The spot situation is unchanged. Supplies are on the tight side while inquiry was steady. Prices were firm.

Sarsaparilla Root—Supplies of this material have esaed appreciably in recent months and there appeared to be enough material to meet inquiry. Prices were unchanged.

White Pine Bark—Consumption of this important cough medicine material, to date, has been considerable. Supplies were generally adequate to cover trade requirements while prices were steady.

William C. Dabney, jr., has been named manager of the newly-formed west central district of Devoe & Raynolds Company, with headquarters in Denver, Col.

Pfizer Labs Division Names Field Personnel

Seven new appointments for field personnel of Pfizer Laboratories, a division of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., have been announced.

Carl E. Lotz has been appointed manager of the metropolitan New York region, and John F. Zea, manager of the northeastern region.

Other new appointments include:—

Harold Krauss, district manager of New York city (Manhattan) district; William O'Connell, district manager, Boston district; Edward de Vincentis, sales service manager of northwestern region; and Harry Chorpenning, manager of Des Moines, Iowa, district.

Conversion Chemical Co. Is Formed by K.P. Bellinger

Kenneth P. Bellinger has resigned as executive vice president of the Chemical Corporation, Springfield, Mass., to form his own company, Conversion Chemical Corporation, Rockville, Conn.

The new organization will specialize in specialty cleaners and treatments for the metal finishing industry. The company will also represent a number of well-known manufacturers in the metal finishing equipment field.

Mr. Bellinger has been associated with the Chemical Corporation for 16 years as technical salesman, branch manager, technical director and general sales manager.

Rosin Export Sales

—*Continued from page 3*

turpentine inventory is approximately 37,000 bulk barrels of fifty gallons each.

In connection with all CCC rosin stocks to be purchased under competitive bid for export, bids are to be made by telegram in accordance with announcement TB-21 and the export supplement thereto. The export bids are to be addressed to Milton S. Briggs, Chief, Naval Stores Branch, Tobacco Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, Room 4755, South Building, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Successful bidders will be notified by telegrams filed not later than 6 p.m. EST, on each following Thursday. CCC reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By continuing CCC turpentine and rosin sales for domestic use under the procedure followed previously, and confining rosin exports business to a competitive bid basis, department officials believe that a greater volume of movements from CCC sales should result.

Justice Dep't Accused

—*Continued from page 5*

of any competition. There is no doubt that this action handicapped the British company, and there is no doubt it did not benefit the American company, the chamber feels.

"This sort of thing discourages British companies from effecting arrangements with American companies when there is a risk that, after having done so, such arrangements would be canceled because of the impact of the antitrust laws. This can only mean that British companies will avoid arrangements with companies in the United States and will seek to effect ties with continental companies, with which they can enjoy freedom of uninterrupted trading."

Both Britain and France have antitrust laws, but the governments believe it is necessary to consider many other factors besides the consumers in applying these laws, it was stated. An important factor affecting competition in France is that the government fixes minimum wages as well as minimum prices. In Britain the question of public interest is examined from the standpoint of the workers and owners of the enterprises as well as that of the consumer.

In France the viewpoint is held that the granting of exclusive licenses increases competition instead of restricting it. The case of nylon is cited as an example. E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. had a monoply and granted an exclusive license to an English concern. The result was that other English firms had to find a product to compete with it; so that the result was the invention of "Dacron" by an Englishman. Similarly, a German invented "Orlon" to compete with "Dacron" and nylon.

In Italy, the report said, many manufacturers are not as progressive as Americans in many industries, so that they would be entirely out of the market of some new product such as chemicals if they did not obtain licenses from Americans. There would still be considerable competition as Italian companies which did not obtain an American license would seek one from a Germany company.

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Pesticide Tolerances Get Approval From the FDA

Residue tolerances were approved last week by the Food and Drug Administration for five pesticidal chemicals to be used in the growing of certain agricultural commodities. The chemicals previously had been certified by the Secretary of Agriculture as useful for the purposes for which the tolerances were established.

The five chemical products were methoxychlor, parathion, chlordane, glyodin and the inorganic bromides which result from fumigation with methyl bromide. The tolerances established varied for the commodities involved and were limited to the products specifically named in the orders.

Lilly Polio Vaccine Supply Released by Health Service

The Public Health Service has released 1,028,853 cubic centimeters of poliomyelitis vaccine produced by Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. This is the ninth allocation under the voluntary control system.

States and territories will receive 1,012,563 cc's of this supply, the remaining 16,290 cc's have already been shipped to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Including the supply released today, states and territories have been allocated a total of 14,472,054 cc's for public agencies and commercial outlets. The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has received a total of 13,558,731 cc's. This makes a total of 28,593,525 released to date, including 562,740 which were released commercially last spring before the voluntary allocation system was established.

Mitsubishi Vice-Presidency Goes to J. Fletcher Chace

J. Fletcher Chace has been elected a vice-president and director of Mitsubishi Oil Company, Ltd., with headquarters in Tokyo, according to announcement made by D. T. Staples, president of Tide Water Associated Oil Company.

Tide Water owns a 50 percent interest in Mitsubishi. Mr. Chace replaces Irving E. Chapman as a Mitsubishi vice-president. Mr. Chapman, who is returning to the United States to rejoin the domestic Flying A marketing organization, continues as a Mitsubishi director.

Metal Export Quotas For 1st Quarter Told

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce last week announced the first quarter 1956 export quotas for aluminum scrap, selenium, nickel and nickel alloy products and scrap. The quota for aluminum scrap, including re-melt ingots, was set at 6,000 short tons. Applications for quotas must be accompanied by evidence of availability to export.

Applications to export leaded aluminum foil scrap will not be charged against the first quarter quota for aluminum scrap when the applications are accompanied by evidence that the foil is commercially unsaleable in the United States. The selenium quota for the first quarter is 6,000 pounds, which is the same as that for the fourth quarter of 1955. The quota covers exports of selenium powder, ferroselenium, selenium metal except selenium-bearing scrap materials, selenium-containing rubber compounding agents not of coaltar origin, accelerators, selenium salts of organic compounds, selenium salts and compounds including selenium dioxide, and selenium containing pigments.

In addition, BFC stated that selenium powder, metal and chemicals obtained materials brought into the United States under toll agreements which provide for the re-export of these resultant products to friendly foreign countries will continue to be under open-end licensing; selenium-bearing scrap materials exported from the United States under toll agreements which provide for the return of the resulting selenium product to the United States will also be licensed under open-end quota.

The nickel-bearing scrap export for the first quarter will continue under the policy established for the fourth quarter of 1955. This policy requires exporters to submit evidence of the unsaleability of certain nickel scrap materials in the domestic market. A quota of 25,000 pounds was set for export of nickel in cast and rolled anodes, nickel and nickel alloy shot, and pure nickel powder.

FMC Editorship to Rumely

Robert B. Rumely has been named assistant editor of *FMC Flask*, the bimonthly magazine put out by Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation for its chemical divisions. Mr. Rumely, a market reporter with OIL, PAINT & DRUG REPORTER for the past three years, took his B. S. degree at Notre Dame University and his M. A. at Columbia University.

Houdry Process, Socony Settle Cracking Litigation

Pending litigation between Houdry Process Corporation and Socony Mobil Oil Company involving certain catalytic cracking processes in petroleum refining will be terminated by agreement before December 31, the two companies have announced jointly

The principal processes involved are the airlift thermofor catalytic cracking (TCC) process and the Houdriflow process.

Managements of the two companies have approved an agreement providing for amicable settlement before the end of the year of all issues existing between them. Under the terms of the agreement:—

The two companies will exchange full and complete immunities in the field of moving-bed catalytic cracking (including certain improvements in synthetic cracking catalyst, the so-called Houdrisid technic, and the like) for their own operations and for those of their respective licenses, and the right to receive, use, and pass on to licensees technical information and know-how owned or controlled before December 31 by either company.

The two companies will grant to each other for themselves and their respective present and future licensees an irrevocable non-exclusive royalty-free immunity under patent rights for certain inventions in the field of moving-bed catalytic cracking made during a five-year period beginning next January 1.

• In acquisition of certain patent rights and in settlement of patent claims, Socony Mobil will pay $3,000,000 to Houdry. In addition with respect to any new TCC licenses granted by Socony during the five-year period beginning January 1, Socony will pay Houdry $12.50 per barrel of licensed capacity with respect to each paid-up license and three-quarters of a cent per barrel out or running royalties received until such payments amount to $12.50 per daily barrel of capacity.

Armour Patents on ACTH Upheld by California Court

Armour & Co. patents relating to ACTH have been held valid by the Federal District Court in California and a consent decree has been awarded the company against Pacific Laboratories, Inc., of Richmond, Calif.

ACTH, derived from the pituitary glands of meat animals, is the hormone pioneered by Armour Laboratories. It is used in the treatment of arthritis, rheumatic heart disease, asthma and other conditions.

The Armour patents upheld, Nos. 2,669,536 and 2,669,537, cover ACTH products and methods of manufacturing. Pacific Laboratories was restrained from infringing the patents in manufacturing or selling ACTH.

Food Machinery Posts Go to Malott, Wanderer

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation has named Robert H. Malott assistant to Jackson V. Vernon, president of Niagara Chemical Division of FMC, and has made Kenneth H. Wanderer assistant to Ernest Hart, executive vice-president in charge of the chemical divisions.

Mr. Malott was formerly assistant to Mr. Hart. Mr. Wanderer was an assistant project chemical engineer with Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

Dow Names Floyd Gunn

Floyd J. Gunn has been advanced to manager of Dow Chemical Company's Los Angeles office. Mr. Gunn has served as manager of coatings sales for the company's plastics department for the past six years.

Penick Establishes Fellowship

S. B. Penick & Co., New York, has established a graduate fellowship in the field of organic chemistry, with particular stress on alkaloid chemistry, at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., for 1955-56.

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IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
BIFLUORIDE—150 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
AMYRIS OIL—4 dms, Ungerer & Co, Port Au Prince
ANGELICA ROOT—20 bgs, Herbarium Inc, Rotterdam
ANILINE DYES—12 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
24 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
5 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
9 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
12 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
8 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
7 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
ANISE SEED—100 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Alicante
ANNATTO SEED—57 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
65 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Callao
100 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Puna
ANTIMONY—16 dms, Chas P Hull, Hull
OXIDE—500 bgs, National Lead Co, Middlesbrough
RECULUS—310 cs, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—100 bgs, John Holt & Co, Lagos
ARSENIC, METALLIC—69 dms, Danwill Co, Gothenburg
BARBASCO POWDER—2,800 bgs, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
ROOT—521 bgs, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Callao
153 bls, Astoria Panamericana, Callao
BARIUM CHLORIDE—3 bgs, Naftone Inc, Hamburg
BEESWAX—19 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Aux Cayes
8 bgs, General Import Distributors, Havana
16 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Tampico
172 bgs, Tampico
23 bgs, J J Duffy, Khorramshahr
34 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
172 bgs, Tampico
BEEF EXTRACT—288 cs, International Packers Ltd, Rio Grande
100 cs, International Packers Ltd, Montevideo
BISMUTH—37 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BONE CHAR—505 bgs, Lisbon
BONEMEAL—1,160 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
CANDELILLA WAX—939 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, Effron Bakery Supply Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM SEED—80 cs, Wm E Martin, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—278 bgs, J H Schroder, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Fortaleza
356 bgs, C S Greene & Co, Fortaleza
111 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Fortaleza
223 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Natural Products Corp, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Fortaleza
11 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Fortaleza
133 bgs, Frank H Ross, Fortaleza
55 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Fortaleza
33 bgs, Bank of Tokyo, Fortaleza
50 bgs, J H Schroder, Rio de Janeiro
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Crawford Kish & Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
3,226 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASTOR BEANS—495 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Port de Paix
2,500 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Salvador
710 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Bahia
OIL—330 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
150 tons, Recife
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Naples
CHLORINATED RUBBER—300 bgs, C M C Chemical Inc, Liverpool
CHROMIUM OXIDE—1 cs, Kolon Trading Co, Gdynia
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Colombo
CLAY—600 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bremen
COALTAR DYES—53 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
13 bbls, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
6 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—915 tons, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—271 dms, Universal Transcontinental Corp, Bremen
COPAIBA BALSAM—12 dms, Kline & Co, Manaus
COPAL GUM—62 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
69 bkts, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Macassar
60 bkts, Wm H Scheel, Macassar
71 bkts, S Winterbourne & Co, Macassar
COTTON LINTERS—134 bls, Wood Niebuhr Co, Santos
CRESYLIC ACID—462 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUBE ROOT—458 bls, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Iquitos
CUTTLEFISH BONE—800 cs, Tunis
DEXTRIN—300 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—600 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
FUEL OIL—207,294 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
81,634 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
108,408 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
385,519 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
261,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
81,358 bbls, American Oil Co, Curacao
GALLIC ACID—15 dms, Glasgow
GELATIN—500 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Hamburg
GINGER—92 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Freetown
GLUE—530 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
GLYCOL MONOSALICYLATE—44 dms, Whitehall Pharmacal Co, Liverpool
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
GUARANA SEED—10 cs, S B Penick & Co, Belem-Para
GYPSUM—30,128 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
4,995 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Deep Brook
3,250 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
400 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
HYDROXYISOPHTHALIC ACID—2 kgs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
IODINE, CRUDE—164 kgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
IRISH MOSS—100 bls, Jacques Wolf & Co, Havre
JAPAN WAX—30 cs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Kobe
KOLA NUTS—150 bgs, J A Manton & Co, Kingston
668 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
LAUREL LEAVES—72 bls, Atlanta Textile Corp, Izmir
74 bls, Hismoco American Co, Izmir
159 bls, Near East Co, Izmir
LEMONGRASS OIL—25 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Puerto Barrios
LITHARGE—184 dms, Tampico
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—430 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Lisbon
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—150 cks, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—20 [illegible]
15 cs, Wm E Martin, Macassar
[illegible]
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—1,200 bgs, Reheis Co, Middlesbrough
MENTHOL—25 cs, Daiichi Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Kobe
25 cs, Irving Trust Co, Kobe
50 cs, P A Dunkel, Kobe
MERCURY—65 flks, Associated Metals & Minerals Corp, Vera Cruz
METHYL p-OXYBENZOATE—1 ck, Consolidated Midland Corp, Copenhagen
MOLASSES—550 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MUSTARD SEED—1,000 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Copenhagen
500 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Copenhagen
MYROBALANS POWDER—400 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Hull
NAPHTHALENE—630 bgs, Koppers Co, Hull
1,231 bgs, Koppers Co, Middlesbrough
100 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Middlesbrough
NICKEL SULFATE—34 bbls, Metal & Residues International Corp, Gothenburg
NUTMEG—27 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Rotterdam
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—61 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Itajai
3 dms, Geismar & Co, Itajai
OITICICA OIL—200 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils, Fortaleza
OJEFICIN POWDER—2 dms, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
15 dms, Seville
ORANGE OIL—65 cs, Ungerer & Co, Kingston
OREGANO—131 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Vera Cruz
OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Salvador
56 bgs, Frank B Ross, Salvador
PALM OIL—999 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PAPRIKA—240 bgs, P H Petry, Alicante
42 bgs, General Olive Oil Corp, Alicante
150 bgs, Schoenfeld & Sons, Rotterdam
PARATHION—100 dms, Ohlin Mathieson Corp, Copenhagen
PATCHOULI OIL—4 cs, Penang
PECTIN—75 kgs, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
PEPPER—51 bgs, E A Johnson & Co, Vera Cruz
95 bgs, Chemical Bank, Tampico
50 bgs, V A Cordovi, Colombo
111 bgs, Tampico
RED—80 bgs, Louis Furth, Kingston
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
PEPSIN—4 cs, Consolidated Midland Corp, Copenhagen
PETITGRAIN OIL—12 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 106,784 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Caripito
400,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—3 dms, W J Bush & Co, Kingston
2 dms, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
2 dms, George Lueders & Co, Kingston
3 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL — 100 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Yokohama
97 dms, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—109 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Hamburg
100 bgs, Effron Bakery Supply Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,247 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
1,520 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
1,148 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
1,451 bgs, H Elkan & Co, Buenos Aires
1,558 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
QUINCE SEED—163 bgs, A N Mosher, Khorramshahr
ROSEWOOD OIL—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Iquitos
10 dms, Van Ameringen-Haebler, Iquitos
12 dms, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
SABADILLA SEED—200 bgs, S B Penick & Co, La Guaria
SANDALWOOD OIL—14 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Calcutta
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—42 bls, Tampico
SCOPOLAMINE HYDROBROMIDE—1 cs, Browning Chemical Corp, Hamburg
SEEDLAC—10 bgs, Lind Mayer & Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Bangkok
750 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
300 bgs, A Isaacs & Sons, Calcutta
1,620 bgs, Manitrose Corp, Calcutta
600 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
500 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok
500 bgs, Bangkok
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
50 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
25 bgs, P N Rowe, Calcutta
583 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, MacLac Co, Bangkok
27 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
SODIUM ALGINATE—50 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Glasgow
CYANIDE—150 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
385 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Middlesbrough
GLUTAMATE, MONO—115 cs, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
SULFITE—30 cks, Spring Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
TANNING EXTRACT—16 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
TAPIOCA—700 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
520 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
500 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
2,480 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos
1,200 bgs, Geismar & Co, Henrique Lage
1,333 bgs, Harry F H Dolan Jr, Itajai
6,141 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
4,317 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
4,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
THYROID POWDER—5 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Hamburg
TOLU BALSAM—50 cs, Barranquilla
TRAGACANTH GUM—143 bgs, Meer Corp, Khorramshahr
15 cs, P A Dunkel, Khorramshahr
20 cs, V Simidian & Co, Khorramshahr
38 cs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
17 dms, Oil & Chemical Products Co, Gdynia
TUNG OIL—220 tons, Buenos Aires
UREA—5,390 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
VALONIA CUPS—3,776 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, 418 bgs, Izmir
4113 bgs, Izmir
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, John D Walsh Co, Port Au Prince
3 dms, Ungerer & Co, Port Au Prince
WAX—280 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
67 bls, Wm Diehl & Co, Buenos Aires
200 cans, Glasgow
WHITING—1,792 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Hull

Baltimore

EARTH COLORS—675 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Corp, Bremen
ILMENITE—800 bgs, Columbian Southern Chemical Corp, Middlesbrough
NUTMEG—140 bgs, Singapore
PEATMOSS—1,800 bls, H J Hazelhurst, Bremen
QUEBRACHO POWDER—40 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Hull
TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE—70 dms, Columbian Southern Chemical Corp, Middlesbrough

Boston

CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Buenos Aires
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, First National Boston, Seville

Los Angeles

CASEIN—300 bgs, The Royal Bank of Canada, Buenos Aires
COPAL GUM—254 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
COPRA—1,047.28 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
500 long tons, Manila
CAKE—6,720 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
2,240 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
4,480 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Iloilo
CREOSOTE—750,802 tons, Bernuth Lembeke Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—22 dms, 1,200 bgs, Williams Clarke & Co, Pago Pago
181 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—550 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Genoa
200 bgs, Genoa
MOLASSES—1,703 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Manzanillo
PEPPER—100 cs, The F & M Importing Co, Leghorn
28 bgs, Singapore
RED—50 bgs, B C Ireland, Marseille
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—2,614 tons, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
SESAME SEED—400 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Cerinto
240 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
50 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
WHALEMEAL—286 bgs, Bunge Corp, Valparaiso
ZINC OXIDE—24 cs, Industrial Zinc Products, Sydney

Norfolk

UREA—9,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY—100 cks, Watson Geach, Middlesbrough
OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Middlesbrough
500 bgs, Middlesbrough
ASBESTOS FIBER—4,800 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Lourenco Marques
560 bgs, Lourenco Marques
BALL CLAY—880 tons, Moore & Munger, Avonmouth
1,034 tons, Paper Makers Co, Avonmouth
BONEMEAL—335 tons, A M Goldstein, Bombay
CASSIA—297 bls, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—12 dms, Hull
FISHLIVER OIL—100 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Yokohama
GYPSUM—4,583 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Deep Brook
NAPHTHALENE—965 bgs, Barrett Division, London
1,860 bgs, Barrett Division, Middlesbrough
985 bgs, Antwerp
PEANUT OIL—220 tons, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 560,884 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
231,460 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
210,363 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
61,110 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
42,358 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
106,580 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
117,689 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
305,115 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,400 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
500 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
UREA—8,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturers Co, Middlesbrough
VANILLA BEANS—175 cs, Tamatave
91 cs, Antalaha

San Francisco

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—300 bgs, Antwerp
ASBESTOS FIBER—640 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
889 bgs, Durban
BENTONITE—2 bgs, Trinity Trading Corp, Hong Kong
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
CELLULOSE EXTRACT—120 bgs, H J Boutin & Son, Gothenburg
CLAY—88 bgs, Trinity Trading Corp, Hong Kong
COCONUT OILCAKE—4,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cebu
CUMIN SEED—179 bgs, Rotterdam
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, Seed & Feeding Corp, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—100 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
PEATMOSS—600 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—269,156 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, Grace & Co, Rotterdam
SALICYLIC ACID—10 dms, Antwerp
SODIUM NITRATE—1,267 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
TAPIOCA—200 bgs, A J Fritz, Hong Kong
FLOUR—70 cs, Harper Robinson & Co, Singapore
3,200 bgs, American Key Products, Singapore
TUNG OIL—290 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Beira

Ethyl Promotes Two In 'Gas' Testing Unit

Two promotions in the gasoline testing division of Ethyl Corporation, New York, have been announced by Malcolm P. Murdock, vice-president in charge of sales.

William C. Ludt, who had been manager of the gasoline testing laboratory at North Kansas City, Mo., for the past seven years has been appointed assistant manager of the gasoline testing division with headquarters at Yonkers, N. Y.

Edward J. Otto has been promoted from deputy manager of the North Kansas City laboratory to manager.

Mr. Ludt joined Ethyl as a technician with the Yonkers laboratory in 1940. Two years later he was transferred to the Tulsa laboratory and in 1945 was appointed laboratory manager. Mr. Otto became a technician in Ethyl's North Kansas City testing laboratory in 1946. In 1949 he was named deputy laboratory manager.

Bids Wanted

Cadmium oxide, 4,000 lbs., tech., East & West Coast, inv. 383-622, Jan. 10, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Calcium hypochlorite, 4,005 lbs., in 5-lb. cans, inv. 57, Dec. 27, Contracting Officer, New Cumberland Gen. Depot, Pa.

Drugs, 14,688 bots. of 100 phenobarbital tablets, USP, 16 mg., 25,704 bots. of 100 thyroid tablets, USP, 64 mg., inv. 479-N, Dec. 27, 14,496 4-oz. bots. benzalkonium chloride solution, USP, 10%, inv. 386, Dec. 27, 4,032 bots. of 500 aprobarbital sodium tablets, 0.24 gm., 3,072 bots. of 500 same, 0.115 gm., inv. 383, Dec. 28, Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Fertilizer, 60 tons ammonium nitrate, 2 tons magnesium sulfate, 15 tons, triple superphosphate, 12 tons potassium chloride, inv. 4-8792, Dec. 28, Justice Dept., U. S. Penitentiary, Lock Box 500, Steilacoom, Wash.; 40,000 lbs. organic fertilizer, gran. type, inv. 102, Dec. 29, Norton AFB, San Bernardino, Calif.

Gas, nitrogen, for period from Jan. 1 through June 30, 1956, Estes Park, Colo., inv. 700-28150-B, Dec. 28, Interior Dept., Reclamation Bureau, Reg. Off. #7, Bldg. 46, Denver Fed. Center, Denver 2, Colo.; gases, consisting of oxygen and acetylene, for period from Jan. through June 30, 1956, inv. CIVENG-29, Dec. 28, Corps of Engrs, District Engnr., P.O.B. 889, Savannah, Ga.; 1,500 25-lb. cyls. gas, freon, F-22, inv. 54, Jan. 3, Contracting Officer, Signal Corps Supply Agency, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

Insecticide, 10,950 gals., DDT and lindane, export pack, East & West Coast, inv. N 140-878, Jan. 12, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn 32, N. Y.

Magnesium, 1,869 lbs., alum., type B, inv. 133, Dec. 28, Contracting Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

Paint, 9,910 lbs., aluminum pigment paints, 21,591 gals., vinyl paints, aluminum paints and accessory materials, 7,064 gals. paints, varnishes and accessory materials, inv. CIVENG-15, Jan. 6, 4 gals. liquid paint drier, 150 gals. enamel, 70 gals. primer paint, 5 dms. enamel thinner, 9 gals. turpentine, 16 items, inv. 31, Jan. 12, Detroit Arsenal, Center Line, Mich.; 932 gals. syn. semi-gloss enamel, 2,557 gals. heat resisting, aluminum type, ready-to-mix paint, East & West Coast, inv. 383-688, Jan. 12, 7,550 gals. semi-gloss outside paint, inv. 383-692, Jan. 12, 2,835 gals. outside paint, Fort Mills, inv. 383-726, Jan. 16, 18,316 lbs. aluminum paste pigment, East & West Coast, inv. 383-736, Jan. 16, 8,364 gals. camouflage, pigmented, cellulose-acetate-butyrate dope, East & West Coast, inv. 383-672, Jan. 10, 13,480 gals. air drying, type 1, aircraft gloss enamel, Topeka, Kans., inv. 383-658, Jan. 10, 7,536 qts. air drying, aircraft, gloss enamel, Topeka, Kans., inv. 383-627, Jan. 10, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium metaphosphate, 10,000 lbs., inv. 94, Dec. 30, 5010th Air Base Wing, APO 937, Seattle, Wash.

Trichloroethylene, 27,300 lbs., in 55-gal. dms., tech. grade, type II, inv. 30, Jan. 6, Contracting Officer, Rossford Ordnance Depot, Toledo 1, Ohio.

Texas-U.S. Chemical Position Goes to Barton

Dr. Bernard C. Barton has been appointed director of research and development for Texas-U. S. Chemical Company, which is jointly owned by Texas Company and United States Rubber Company.

Dr. Barton will direct research and development work on the production of improved synthetic rubbers and the expanded use of petrochemicals. His headquarters will be in the company's New York offices at 260 Madison avenue.

Dr. Barton was formerly head of the rubber applications and synthetic rubber research department of the general laboratories of United States Rubber Company. He joined the staff of the laboratories in 1939.

The appointee's primary interests have been in the development and use of synthetic rubbers and in the basic study of vulcanization and aging of elastomers.

Cyanamid Makes Hock Fortier Plant Manager

R. L. Hock has been appointed manager of American Cyanamid Company's Fortier plant at New Orleans, La. J. I. Davidson has been appointed assistant plant manager.

Mr. Hock joined Cyanamid in 1952 as assistant plant manager at Fortier. Prior to this he spent twenty-eight years with U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc. as assistant manager and manager of that company's plant at New Orleans, and as manager of its Baltimore, Md., plant.

Mr. Davidson has been with the Cyanamid organization since 1942, when he joined Chemical Construction Corporation, a Cyanamid unit, in New York. The following year he moved to Cyanamid's Bound Brook, N. J., plant as assistant manager of the power department. He transferred to the company's Willow Island, W. Va., plant as chief power engineer in 1950 and returned to Bound Brook as a consulting engineer in 1950. Prior to his transfer to New Orleans early this year, Mr. Davidson served as a consultant on services at the Toronto, Ont., office of Chemical Construction Corporation and at Cyanamid's new titanium dioxide plant at Savannah, Ga.

Penicillin V Regulations Are Announced by FDA

Regulations were issued last week by the Food and Drug Administration for the certification of penicillin V for oral suspension. This latest line of penicillin products is to be labeled with a certification period of twenty-four months and is to be available only on prescription unless it is for veterinary use.

The agency also announced amendments to its antibiotic regulations relating to tests and certification of tetracycline hydrochloride-neomycin tablets, and to permit the inclusion of suitable antihistiminics and vasoconstrictors in the standards of identity for crystalline penicillin G capsules.

Diethanolamide Surfactants Are Available from Stepan

Three new surfactant diethanolamides, said to be more efficient and give better performance, have been announced by Stepan Chemical Company, Chicago.

The minimum guaranteed amide content for these products is 90 percent. Of the three products, Stepan "P-616" is a condensate of diethanolamine and a 94 percent minimum methyl laurate.

"P-621" is a condensate of diethanolamine and a combination of methyl laurate and myristate. "P-650" is a condensate of diethanolamine and whole coconut methyl esters.

Merck Honors C. A. Darius For 65 Years With Company

Merck & Co., Rahway, N.J., has honored Charles A. Darius on the 65th anniversary of his association with the company. Mr. Darius was feted at a recent corporate management meeting.

Joining Merck in 1890, Mr. Darius was for the next fifty years head of the patent law and general legal departments. He retired in 1940, but continued active as a legal and patent advisor.

Hoffman-Taff Names Cooley To Animal Nutrition Post

Maxwell L. Cooley has been appointed technical director of the animal nutrition division of Hoffman-Taff, Inc., Springfield, Mo.

For nineteen years, Mr. Cooley had been with the General Mills feed division. For the past five years he served as products control manager of feed operations.

Chas. Read Moves Plant

Chas. L. Read & Co., Jersey City, N. J., has moved its manufacturing operations to a new plant located in South Kearny, N. J. Executive offices will remain in Jersey City.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

There was little activity in this market of any sort last week, dealers reported, with the same conditions expected to prevail at least until the second week of the new year. The fact that inventories are taken throughout the industry at this time of year, coupled with the decline of the seasonal holiday market in essential oils and aromatic chemicals, are partial factors in the slackness of the market. Another is the continued weakness of the Brazilian market, which has been felt throughout the oils and chemicals market. Dealers claim that there is no sign of succor in the immediate future though they also say that the situation is far from being dangerous.

Lemongrass and nutmeg oils showed new firmness last week, though neither had price advances. Nutmeg, still riding on the heels of market firmness caused by crop damage late in the fall, is expected to follow the lead of the source material toward high listings. Sandalwood oil declined 25c. last week as a result of large arrivals of material on the spot market. Spearmint oil looked firm with a tendency being shown by some dealers to hold out for higher quotations.

The two ionones showed continued firmness in spite of the present weakness being shown by lemongrass. This difference appears to be an anomaly, though dealers claim there is no mystery.

The seeds and spice market showed one of its slackest periods to date. Nutmeg and mace, as usual, showed good strength, with nutmeg showing advances in both qualities. Anise seed also looked very firm.

Price Trends

Advanced

Anise seed, Spanish, 1½c. per lb.
Cumin, Iranian, ½c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Nutmeg, East Indian, 1c. per lb.
West Indian, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, sandalwood, 25c. per lb.
Pepper, white, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 24, 1954
134.84	134.84	134.73	138.43

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Citronella—Ceylon quality oil has eased slightly for shipment, it was reported. The offerings are off approximately 4c. a pound from previous prices quoted for Estate oil. The Formosan variety is quite firm with reports reaching here to the effect that distillation of oil in the primary center has about been completed.

Lemongrass—Signs of renewed strength in lemongrass is being discounted in some quarters. On previous brief occasions, the oil moved higher for shipment, only to fall back again. On these occasions, consumers have, in some instances, been shown extreme reluctance to move because of the highly irregular price fluctuations in the primary center.

Nutmeg—Fairly substantial advances in this oil featured the spice oil group over the past month, it was reported. Prices on both the West and East Indian varieties scored advances to reflect the exceedingly strong situation in grinding nutmegs. Prices on the spice virtually doubled within a relatively short period as the result of crop reports from primary centers. The hurricanes early in the fall did considerable damage to the crops.

Peppermint—This oil lost further ground over the past month, but the softening in the market was believed to be temporary. Spot oil was offered at prices below those named for some of the better known brands in the country. The demand for peppermint was quite brisk with seasonal influences serving to lift sales.

Rose—There have been no variations in price for the Bulgarian quality of oil, it has been noted. Though there have been various factors touching upon the crop itself, such as an early frost in April, which did much damage, followed by extremely good weather in the early and late spring, that nearly completely counteracted the damage wrought, none of this touched upon the listing, which is fixed by the state monopoly in charge of this oil. The nominal wholesale listing is $1.715 per kilo (f.o.b., New York) or about $48 per ounce for orders of from 1 to 5 kilos. Sales involving smaller quantities are invoiced at a higher price.

According to the local agency, all Bulgarian attar of rose is shipped in bond by the state monopoly, directly from Sofia, Bulgaria, to a New York Bank. They are shipped in sealed copper containers and are in no way cut or diluted.

Sandalwood—This oil loosened up once again last week, it was noted by dealers, with a further price decline of 25c. per pound. The sudden but steady easing of this oil has been attributed to the arrival on the spot market of large quantities of stocks. The new inside listing is $17.25 per pound. The outside price is $18.50 per pound. It was also noted that the listing might be shaded in the direction of further easiness.

Spearmint—Natural spearmint oil remained in a generally firm position with a tendency on the part of some dealers to hold goods for slightly higher prices. Official spot listing is a range of $4.75 to $5.60 per pound.

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Week Ended December 16
New York

Anise seed (2 lots), 367 bags.
Black pepper (7 lots), 500 bags.
Chillies (4 lots), 611 bags.
Cloves (4 lots), 571 bags.
Cassia (29 lots), 2,919 bags.
Coriander seed, 400 bags.
Dillseed, 175 bags.
Fennel seed, 88 bags.
Gum karaya (11 lots), 421 bags.
Ginger (2 lots), 462 bags.
Laurel leaves, 79 bags.
Mace, 8 cases.
Nutmegs (6 lots), 178 bags.
Origanum, 51 bags.
Poppy seed (3 lots), 543 bags.
Peppers, 10 cases.
Rauwolfia Root, 20 bags.
Sunflower seed (5 lots), 1,767 bags.
Sesame seed (4 lots), 2,450 bags.

Aromatic Chemicals

a-Ionone—Though there have been no further price advances for this aromatic chemical, the market for it continues to remain firm. Dealers attribute the strength to confidence on the part of importers in the future strength of lemongrass oil. Though their has been a slight easing for this oil, dealers contend that it is only temporary and that a firming up is iminent. Factors affecting lemongrass, of course, also touch the ionone markets. Two weeks ago the price of a-ionone was advanced 30c. per pound to a range of $5.60-$5.90 per pound.

Methyl Ionone—This ionone also continued to show strength following the 30c. price advance of two weeks ago. The relevant factors in its market are the same as those found in the alpha market. Dealers feel that the move is a reflection of confidence in the future market of the source material, rather than a reflection of material scarcity or heavy demand.

Miscellaneous

Anise Seed—This seed firmed up once again last week, it was noted by dealers, with another 1½c. advance in Spanish quality. The commodity had advanced a like sum the

week previous. The new listing is 30c. per pound, a new high for anise seed. Dealers attribute the rising price to the absence of Mexican quality material in the spot market. This quality has been unavailable for a good period because of high asking demands from the Mexican source market. As a result of this the Spanish quality seed has had an open field and has been rising accordingly.

Cumin Seed—Both Iranian and Turkish qualities of this seed advanced ½c. last week to 14c. per pound listings, it was reported. Dealers noted that high prices abroad are responsible for the firming. Turkish quality seed, particularly was considered the tightest.

Mace—This commodity has reached a firmness of such strength that there appears no alternative but a price advance, dealers said last week. Both qualities show strength, though neither showed a price shift last week. East Indian stood at a range of $2.35 to $2.75, while West Indian stood high at $2.90 per pound.

Nutmeg—Both qualities of this spice showed great firmness last week, it was noted, with one advancing 1c. per pound and the other advancing a ½c. The former, East Indian, advanced to 69c. for reconditioned nutmeg and was going for 70c. per pound for the hulled. The other quality, West Indian, advanced to a 68c. per pound listing. According to dealers, quantities of the spice are appearing on the spot market in small shipments, each one being quoted at a higher listing than the previous shipment. One advance shipment, for as late as May-June, was quoted at 70c. per pound.

It appears that the outlook for future supplies from Grenada is very poor. Even after weeks of dullness, few, if any offers were made and the Grenada cooperatives showed no interest in lowering its price. The moment demand developed, however, they promptly advanced their levels and they would only take small orders on the way up.

Sesame Seed—There was little change in this market last week, it was noted. No advance in strength, though no decline either. Some effect might be felt through the arrival on the spot market of a good-sized shipment of seed from India. Selling on spot at about 22c. per pound, dealers estimated the quantity of the shipment at about 30 tons.

Vanilla Bean—The market for this commodity was noted showing a softer tone last week, it was reported. Bourbon beans from Madagascar were quoted lower at $6.25 per pound for new crop material. The old crop goods continue at the previous listing for bourbon quality of $6.50 per pound. Mexican cut beans were being offered at the continued listing of $7.25 for cut and $7.50 per pound for whole bean. Demand is considered quiet. The regular and fairly large arrivals of crop on the spot market continued, it was said.

A large shipment in from Mexico a few weeks back is said to represent the final part of a sizable purchase made a little more than a year ago when vanilla bean prices were over $10 per pound in the spot market. Incoming shipments totaling about 591 cases from Madagascar followed closely the arrival of the shipment from Mexico. The Mexican shipment had an estimated value of about $350,000, producers said. The latest shipment from Madagascar is coming upon a market that is seasonal quiet and isn't expected to rouse itself for a number of weeks.

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Coatings Materials

While sales of most prime pigments were seasonally low last week, the market for zinc pigments continued in a very strong position. Apparently, the possibility of a price increase for these materials early next year has induced buyers to enlarge their inventories beyond levels usually maintained in December. The persistent strength of zinc metal is regarded as another factor accounting for high pigment sales.

In contrast to zinc materials, lead pigments have been rather slow during the last two weeks. But, despite reduction in buying interest, prices have held steady to firm. Lead metal has continued relatively strong in both the London and domestic markets.

Major producers of phthalates and sebacates announced last week that the advance in alcohols slated for January 1 would not necessitate revisions in phthalate quotations for the forthcoming quarter. On the other hand, the recent increase in the price of cresylic acid has made it necessary for one supplier to raise its prices for TCP 1½c. per pound, effective December 15 for spot orders and January 1 for contract buyers.

Production and consumption of synthetic resins has not been significantly influenced by the holiday season, it would appear, since dealers have reported sales approximately equal to those attained last month. Production of coumarone-indene and hydrocarbon resins has been running 10 percent above last year's December output, according to figures published by the Tariff Commission.

The market for natural resins, though, has witnessed a considerable decline in sales during the month. Prices of orange shellac dropped abruptly several weeks ago when the sales decline commenced, but have since held their own. Dealers here expect a firmer market as soon as buying for 1956 shipment picks up in volume. It was noted last week that natural gums already were beginning to manifest renewed activity, as sales moved slightly above the previous week's figures.

With the news that Argentina's largest casein producer has sold out its entire stock, buyers here seemed less hopeful that prices might level off in the near future. Last week's trading in casein brought the price up another 1c. per pound to a spread of 30-31½c. per pound. Buyers reported difficulty in obtaining firm offers.

Prime Pigments

Lead Pigments—With buyers holding their inventories to a minimum, sales of lead pigments have shown a marked seasonal slump. However, producers report that the extent of the sales drop has been no greater than is allowed for at this time of the year. As regards lead metal, buying interest has continued very strong and has kept the price steady to firm.

Titanium Dioxide—Dealers report that this material is still in tight supply, but that by and large, they have been able to fill their customers' needs. As has been reported here previously, several manufacturers are expanding their titanium producing facilities and expect completion sometime next spring.

Zinc Pigments—Noting the firmness that has persisted in these materials over the last few months, users have not let the time of the year influence their buying decisions. That is, the possibility of price advances has induced them to purchase more material than they usually prefer to stock in late December. Consequently, sales by major producers have maintained levels reached in November. Market sources believe that the exceptionally strong position of zinc metal may also be influencing the heavy sales of pigments.

Price Trends

Advanced
Casein, imp., Arg., 1c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 24, 1954
98.26	98.26	98.26	97.08

For Current Prices see Page 9

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—One of the major Canadian firms announced a 5 - 10 percent increase in its asbestos prices, effective December 15. Comparable changes will be effected January 1 by an American supplier. The increases are 10 percent on grades down to and including 5K and approximately five percent on the lower grades.

Gypsum—As announced last week, one supplier is advancing its price for terra alba one dollar per ton, effective January 1. This supplier announced that the change was necessitated by an accumulation of cost increases.

Lacquer Materials

Phthalates—The major producers in this field decided last week that the advance in alcohols slated for January 1 would not necessitate revisions in phthalate quotations for the forthcoming quarter. As contracts are now being negotiated to cover Jan.-March, 1956, phthalate prices can be expected to remain stable through that period. Sales and supplies were reported in good balance last week.

Tricresyl Phosphate—Responding to the recent increase in the cost of cresylic acid, a major manufacturer has raised its spot price for TCP 1½c. per pound, effective December 15. Thus, a price range on the material is currently in effect, as follows: for drums in carlot orders, 35-36½c. per pound; drums, l.c.l., 36-37½c. per pound; and tankcars, 33-34½c. per pound. Prices to contract buyers will be advanced January 1 by this same manufacturer.

Synthetic Resins

Coumarone-Indenes — Production of these resins during December has been running ten percent above last year's output, according to the latest Tariff Commission report. The report attributes the bulk of consumption to the floor tile, rubber, and allied chemicals industries.

Vinyls and Phenolics—Production has continued to run close to capacity to fill consumer needs in this rapidly expanding market. According to reports from major suppliers, sales are running substantially ahead of last year's business. Supplies have been generally adequate, with only occasional delays in shipment reported.

Natural Resins

Gums—In contrast to fluctuations witnessed last month, prices of natural gums have remained stable and firm throughout December. Sales were somewhat higher last week as buying interest focused on orders for 1956 shipment. Supplies were found sufficient to meet spot demand.

Shellac—Despite a marked sales slump, prices have been holding their own in this market. Dealers here expect a firmer market as soon as buying for 1956 shipment commences. Quotations on orange shellac—unchanged from the previous week—are: lemon No. 1, 55-56c. per pound No. 2, 53-54c. per pound;

superfine, 50-51c. per pound; and TN, 49-50c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Argentina's largest casein producer has reported that its stocks of the material are now entirely sold out, thus effectively ending any hope that this market might level off in the near future. Spot prices last week for Argentine casein were 30-31½c. per pound, but firm offers were difficult to obtain.

Glue—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicate production, shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in pounds during October with September's figures shown for comparison.

Production

	October	September
Hide, glue, total....	4,465,519	4,194,106
Low grade.....	1,805,732	1,577,516
Medium grade....	1,377,934	1,351,201
High grade.....	867,768	864,938
Extra high grade..	414,085	380,451
Bone glue, total.....	4,742,365	4,638,772
Green	3,614,535	3,939,463
Extracted	1,127,830	699,309
Glue, total.....	9,207,884	8,832,878

Shipments

Hide, glue, total....	5,506,293	5,106,080
Low grade.....	2,107,013	2,119,136
Medium grade....	1,702,761	1,400,504
High grade.....	977,582	1,006,405
Extra high grade..	718,937	580,035
Bone glue, total.....	5,450,207	5,210,112
Green	4,061,666	3,807,036
Extracted	1,388,541	1,403,076
Glue, total.....	10,956,500	10,316,192

Stocks

Hide, glue, total....	21,929,133	22,939,907
Low grade.....	6,246,621	6,547,902
Medium grade....	5,468,121	5,792,948
High grade.....	5,937,409	6,097,223
Extra high grade.	4,226,982	4,531,834
Bone glue, total.....	11,297,660	12,035,502
Green	7,815,127	8,262,258
Extracted	3,482,533	3,743,244
Glue, total.....	33,226,793	34,975,409

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Dec. 16	Mon. Dec. 19	Tues. Dec. 20	Wed. Dec. 21	Thur. Dec. 22
Drums—					
I	...	...	$8.46	...	...
K	...	...	8.44	$8.85§	...
M	$8.41§§	$8.45	...	8.58	...
N	8.50	9.00	...	8.86§	...
WG	...	9.20	8.59§	9.02§	...
WW	8.65	...	8.65	9.05	...
Bags—					
K	8.53	...	...	...	...
M	...	...	8.31	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended Dec. 16)—M, $8.10; K or better, $8.12

Sales, USDA				
1,981*	762*	582*	613*	...

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through N, $9.55; WG, $9.60; WW, $9.10

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price.	.552	...	.558§	.557 5/8§	...
Sales.	8,000¶	...	20,000¶	16,000¶	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l. 75c.

*Drums equivalent. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

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Obituaries

Percy N. Furber

Percy N. Furber, who was credited with drilling the first oil well in Mexico in 1895, and who served as manager of quicksilver mines in that country during the 1890's, died December 15 in Darien, Conn. He was ninety years old. Mr. Furber was also a director of Tingley Rubber Corporation.

Duncan W. Taylor

Duncan W. Taylor, retired general manager of Colgate-Palmolive Company, Jersey City, N. J., died December 18 in Plainfield, N. J. He was eighty-six years old.

Mr. Taylor spent his entire business career with Colgate. He retired in 1927.

Thomas C. Jones, utility plant supervisor at the Bayway, N. J., refinery of Esso Standard Oil Company, died December 20 in Roselle Park, N. J. He was forty-seven years old.

Henry F. Osterman, one of the founders of Central Pharmacal Company, Seymour, Ind., died December 4. He was seventy-three years old.

Walter S. Smith, retired sales representative for Lever Brothers Company, New York, died December 13 in East Orange, N. J. He was sixty-one years old.

J. Stuart Sneddon, industrial management consultant and construction engineer, and manager of Aetna Explosives Company during World War I, died December 14 in New York. He was sixty-seven years old.

Jesse S. Young Establishes Own Company in New York

Jesse S. Young has formed the Jesse S. Young Company, located at 2 Park avenue, New York, which will act as sales agents in the metropolitan New York area for manufacturers of chemicals and machinery for the paint, plastic, rubber, printing ink and allied industries.

Among the concerns represented are Advance Solvents & Chemical Corporation, Resyn Corporation, and Troy Engine & Machinery Company, it was announced. Mr. Young was formerly assistant to the president of Advance Solvents.

Shiels Retires at DuPont; Pyroxylin Lacquer Pioneer

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced that Joseph D. Shiels will retire December 31 after a career of forty-one years with the company.

Mr. Shiels was closely associated with the technical work which led to the development of pyroxylin lacquers, which made it possible to finish automobiles in a matter of hours, whereas previously, days had been required for the drying of automobile paint.

He is currently a member of the patent section of the fabrics and finishes department, and began his career in 1914 as a chemist in the nitrocellulose powder laboratory in Parlin, N. J.

Polychemical Changes Name

Polychemical Company, New York, has changed its name to Polychemical International Corporation, effective January 1, 1956. At the same time, Polyplastic & Chemical Corporation has changed its corporate name to Polychemical Laboratories, Inc. Management and location for both corporations will remain the same.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Sales of ammonium sulfate of cokeoven origin shot up 33½ percent in October over September levels. Despite this jump, cokeoven supplies remained at a higher level than last year, owing to heavy coking operations. October output of anhydrous ammonia rose 15 percent over September levels. Sales of aqueous cokeoven ammonia jumped 25.3 percent in October, while inventories rose only 1.9 percent.

Ammonium nitrate output in October was up 21 percent. Production of all grades of superphosphate in October was 18 percent above September figures, and 16 percent above output for October, 1954.

The pre-Christmas slump pervaded the atmosphere in the agricultural chemicals market and little business was done during the week.

Castor pomace was offered, but there were few takers. Fishmeal stocks were held due to a declining market. Business in animal proteins was desultory.

Christmas festivities in Latin America overrode interest for pesticides in that area, and the export market in general showed little or no activity.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 24, 1954
111.87	111.87	112.87	109.50

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous—The market continued seasonally dull. Output of synthetic anhydrous ammonia in September was 15 percent below October output of 265,926 tons, according to the Bureau of Census.

Ammonia, Aqueous — Production of cokeoven aqueous ammonia in October rose to 4,253,262 pounds, an increase of 3½ percent above the 4,110,264 pounds in September, and considerably higher than the 2,705,100 pounds produced in October, 1954, according to the Tariff Commission.

Sales showed a sharp rise, climbing 25.3 percent to 2,503,759 pounds from 1,997,683 pounds in September, and 1,402,000 pounds in September, 1954.

End-of-month inventories in October rose only 1.9 percent, to 6,974,737 pounds from 6,845,792 pounds in September. However, stocks at the end of October, 1954, totaled only 2,310,973 pounds.

Ammonium Nitrate — Production in October increased 21 percent to 180,737 tons from 149,982 tons in September, according to the Bureau of Census.

Ammonium Sulfate—October production figures released by the Tariff Commission show little change in cokeoven production. Sales were up 33½ percent, however. Stocks increased 8 percent.

October output of cokeoven sulfate totaled 163,957,606 pounds, as compared with 162,466,141 pounds in September, and 138,973,800 pounds in October, 1954.

Sales of cokeoven ammonium sulfate in October rose to 136,023,669 pounds from 101,852,029 pounds in September, and 129,300,600 pounds in October, 1954.

Stocks at the end of October rose to 369,459,623 pounds from 342,094,666 pounds at the end of September, and were considerably higher than the 244,764,121 pounds at the end of October, 1954.

Production for the first ten months of 1955 was 1,610,134,398 pounds, compared with 1,344,901,800 pounds for the first ten months of 1954.

Sales totaled 1,537,638,996 pounds for the January-October period, as against 1,406,863,300 pounds for the corresponding period of 1954.

Producers continued to look to the coming Korean bid for relief from the currently long supply position. Bids are expected to be opened on or about January 12.

Animal Protein—The market was quiet in accord with the usual pre-Christmas lull. Animal proteins at Chicago reflected the stability of soybean meal and were unchanged.

Fishmeal at Baltimore was nominal, and producers were unwilling to offer limited stocks in competition with lower priced material out of the Carolinas.

Castor Pomace—Supplies were offered at $40 per ton last week, but there were few takers. Stocks remained limited, dependent on sporadic crushing operations.

Phosphate Rock — The situation showed little change from the previous week.

High grade rock was still judged to be in snug supply, as a long-range result of the lengthy phosphate strike in Florida last summer.

Current domestic business was about the same as last year's, although a sharp drop in exports was noted due to high transoceanic freight rates.

Normal superphosphate was in plentiful supply, although triple was not so ample. Producers thought that this situation was due to a swing toward triple in mixed fertilizers, as opposed to lower a.p.a. normal.

The following figures in short tons (2,000 pounds of 100 percent a.p.a.) indicate production, disposition and stocks of superphosphate, as reported by the Bureau of Census.

Normal	Oct.	Sept.
Production	141,357	121,223
Shipments	77,481	65,093
Stocks	202,089	202,309
Enriched		
Production	1,661	3,179
Shipments	1,144	1,143
Stocks	4,630	5,718
Concentrated		
Production	71,126	57,379
Shipments	48,408	49,710
Stocks	110,368	92,284
Wet-Base Goods		
Production	754	428
Shipments	343	216
Stocks	1,245	1,702
Total		
Production	214,898	182,209
Shipments	127,376	116,173
Stocks	318,512	301,413

Pesticides

A systemic cotton insecticide, applied as a seed treatment, has proved highly effective in controlling early-season cotton pests, according to the Department of Agriculture.

The compound used, a higher organic phosphonate, was found to be effective against thrips, aphids and spider mites for periods of three to seven weeks after plant emergence.

The compound was said to be more toxic than any insecticide presently recommended for cotton, and the department indicated that custom treatment of planting seed by trained personnel under carefully controlled conditions appeared to be the only safe application method.

A tolerance of 0.75 parts per million for residues of (0,0-diethyl-2-ethylmercaptoethyl) thiophosphate, a mixture of thiono and thiol monomers, has recently been given in or on the following raw agricultural commodities:—

Apples, broccoli, brussel sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, muskmelons, oranges, pears, potatoes, straw berries and walnuts.

The export market for pesticides was quiet during the week. Not much in the way of activity was expected in Latin America, where celebration of Christmas usually begins on December 15 and lasts until Epiphany.

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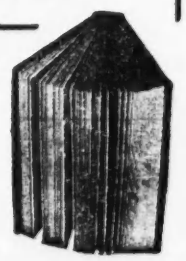

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Trading in textile and leather chemicals last week was quiet, which is usual at this holiday season. Market tone, however, remained steady and most materials were well held at current quotations. Further advances took place in egg albumin and the technical grade was boosted 5 to 13 cents per pound as to seller and flake 3 cents per pound, while yolk was steadier but unchanged.

Potato starch was reduced three-quarter cents per pound for shipment from Idaho, effective January 1, while mills in Maine maintained current quotations for all positions. Sago flour on spot continued scarce and was firmly held at unchanged quotations. Demand was fairly active with sellers doling out limited quantities to regular customers. Tapioca flour remained firm and quotably unchanged for shipment from Brazil and the Far East. Consumers absorbed fair sized lots of corn starch and dextrin for actual needs. Both materials were firmly held at former quotations.

Moderate inquiry was noted for tanning materials. Tanners continued to restrict orders to prompt shipment from primary sources. Replacements were quotably unchanged and generally held on a steady basis.

Shoe production declined in November primarily as a result of labor troubles. Output was estimated at 42,300,000 pairs by Tanners council, compared with 41,630,000 pairs in November last year. The bulk of the curtailment last month took place in men's and women's shoes. The December production appears to have returned to the pre-strike rate. Preliminary estimate based on manufacturers schedules indicates total output of about 47,000,000 pairs. Based on estimates of November and December, production in 1955 will set a new record. It is likely that this year's total will reach 577,800,000 pairs an increase of 10.3 percent above 1954.

Price Trends

Advanced
Egg albumin, flake, 4c. per lb.
powder, 4c. per lb.
tech., 5c. to 13c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100 - 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 24, 1954
105.40	105.37	105.33	94.08

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Market was firm and quotably unchanged. Consuming inquiry was active for next year requirements and contracts were booked at prevailing quotations. Spot business was quiet, with delivery against contracts also less active.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Conditions in this market remained on a steady basis. Prices were maintained for spot and later delivery.

Sizing Materials

Corn Starch—Trading was up to seasonal volume. Prices were well held at current levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.13 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.25, same basis. Lesser quantities were 15c. 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply increased 1,476,000 bushels to 48,596,000 bushels, for the week ended December 16, compared with 47,379,000 bushels at the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—High cost of egg whites was reflected in this market. Albumin was strong and higher. Flake was advanced to $2.02 to $2.04 per pound and powder, $2.04 to $2.06 per pound, spot, depending upon quantity. Technical was also firmer and boosted sharply to 83c. to 90c. per pound, as to seller and quantity.

Potato Starch—Prices of Idaho starch were reduced sharply to 6c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, and to 6c., less freight allowance of 60 points to eastern points, effective January 1. Trading was inactive reflecting the usual holiday dullness. Market in Maine was unchanged at 5¾c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Stocks on spot also were without change, ranging from 8c. to 8¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Sago Flour—Supplies on spot were tight and well held at former levels. Raw was quoted nominally at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, and refined, 8½c. to 9c. exwarehouse, as to quantity. Prompt shipments ranged from 5¾c. to 6c. per pound, carlots, exdock from Singapore.

Tapioca Flour—Buying interest was fair, chiefly for immediate requirements. Active inquiry was reported for early next year requirements. Market remained unchanged and steady. Brazilian flour was held at 6.1c. per pound, carlot, exdock, prompt shipment and 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Medium grade of Siamese was quoted at 5.65 per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment.

Tanning Materials

Exports of cattle hides, including croupons, butts and butt ends, wet and dry totaled 504,916 pieces in October, 19.6 percent above the September shipments of 422,282 pieces, it was reported by the Department of Commerce. Exports in October show an apparent increase over the 413,418 pieces shipped in October last year, although the figures are not comparable since a new method of reporting was established in January, 1955. Prior to that date croupons, butts and butt ends had been included under a separate category, "hides and skins, raw, not classified elsewhere. Cattle hide exports during the first ten months of 1955 totaled 4,653,733 against 4,166,654 for the same period last year. Wet calf skins exported in October amounted to 178,315, compared with 128,005 in September and wet kips totaled 190,083 against 110,399 in September.

Cutch—Market was quiet, but steady. Prompt and later shipments were unchanged at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Myrobalans—Offers for shipment were maintained at former levels. Buying interest was limited to prompt shipment. No. 1 assorted was quoted at $58 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; No. 1 crushed, $76 and Bombay, $54, same basis. Powdered extract was unchanged at 10c. to 10¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—Steady tone prevailed in this market. Replacements were well held at former levels. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was held at 11 21/32c. and clarified 64 percent was 12 23/64c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Valonia—Consuming interest was fairly active for prompt shipment. Primary market unchanged and steady. Beards were quoted at $73 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment and cups, $54 per ton, same basis. Extract was held at 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—While business was inactive, the market remained steady at former levels. Fair average bark was quoted at $98 per ton, carlots, exdock and merchantable, $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract was firm at 9⅞c. per pound and South African, 10c., carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Active trading in soybean and cottonseed oils for export featured the oils and fats market last week. Sales of 4,000 metric tons of refined soybean oil were reported for shipment to Greece. Another strengthening factor was the announcement of a deal for the sale of 80,000 tons of oils and fats, to Argentina, principally cottonseed oil. This stiffened cottonseed and soybean oils and lifted prices fractionally. Crude peanut oil was firmer with light sales at an advance of 1 cent per pound. Corn oil also was strong, with sales at higher levels.

Trading in tallow and greases were made at slightly higher levels. This brought out increased offerings but large buyers reduced bids, which were not accepted. Lard was firmer and slightly higher. Oleo stearine was easy and lower. Edible tallow declined sharply.

Linseed oil was lifted fractionally, as a result of the advance of flaxseed. The low cost of linseed meal also was a contributing factor to the firmer oil market. Tung oil was stronger due to increased demand and quotations were fractionally higher for prompt and forward shipment. Higher cost of Brazilian castor oil replacements caused sellers to raise asking prices. Offerings for shipment from Brazil were scarce and the market strong.

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, fatty, linseed, 1 5c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, ½c. per lb.
Lard, ⅛c. per lb.
Oil, castor, No. 1 Braz., ¼c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Linseed, 1 5c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, 1c. per lb.
refd., 1c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 - 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 24, 1954
103.77	103.76	102.49	113.32

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Firm tone featured this market. Domestic were steady at former levels, while No. 1 Brazilian was firmer and held at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars New York, prompt delivery.

Corn—Trading was reported at 12¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was held at 15¾c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Trend of cottonseed oil futures continued upwards last week, due to higher crude oil, which advanced sharply as a result of active demand principally for export. The United States has agreed to sell to the Argentine 80,000 tons of oil and fats, chiefly cottonseed oil and 4,300 tons of edible oils to Colombia. New highs for this move were reached for all positions. Trading was quite active. Hedging sales were fairly active and taken by professional and new investment buying. Open interest continued to increase, totaling 3,300 contracts. December tenders were increased to 200 contracts and stopped.

Active trading in crude boosted the market ⅜c. per pound. Sales were made up to 11½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Valley; 11⅝c. in the southeast and 11½c., sales and bid Waco and 11⅜c., sales, Lubbock, Texas.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, December 23, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
Mar.	227	13.91	13.63	13.85@13.88
May	185	13.92	13.65	13.90@13.92
July	190	13.90	13.62	13.89@13.90
Sept.	19	13.60	13.52	13.65@13.75
Oct.	5	13.40	13.40	13.52@13.65

Total sales, 626 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil was quoted 11⅜c. to 11½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Cottonseed meal nominal $58.50 per ton sacked. Memphis; hulls, $6 per ton bulk and $10 sacked.

Linseed—Higher flaxseed combined with easy linseed meal market resulted in a firmer tone in oil and quotations were raised ½c. per pound. Raw oil was quoted at 12.9c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, December-August delivery. Trading was quiet, while withdrawals against former contracts were good for this time of the year.

CSS Commodity Office sold about 21,822,500 pounds of raw linseed oil for export as follows:—7,566,500 pounds at 11.9c. per pound, f.o.b. New York, buyer's vessels for December-January shipment and 14,256,000 pounds at 11.8c. per pound, f.o.b. Avondale, La., same basis.

Flaxseed — Government crop report placed the 1955 flaxseed production at 40,638,000 bushels, compared to 42,985,000 bushels a month ago; 40,808,000 bushels, last year's production and 10-year average of 35,898,000 bushels. Acreage harvested totaled 4,922,000 acres against 5,589,000 in 1954 and 10 year average of 3,873,000. Yield per acre was placed at 8.3 bushels against 7.3 last year and 10-year average of 9.2.

Minneapolis. — Offerings of flaxseed were meager and crusher demand strong, advancing bids 5 cents a bushel to $3.25, Minneapolis. Flax futures at Minneapolis also gained 7 to 8 cents a bushels in active trading. Spot cash market purchases amounted to only 17 cars while to-arrive bookings were only 7 cars and 12,000 bushels in trucklots. Foreign Agricultural Service announced that U. S. flax exports during the year ended July 1, 1955 totaled 8,200,000 bushels, compared with 2,400,000 the previous year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1955-56	Shipments— 1955-56	1954-55
Past week	299,250	64,750	98,000
Since Sept. 1	12,706,750	1,558,000	3,780,000

Olive—Firmness prevailed in the local market. Stocks on spot were limited and closely held. Spanish oil ranged from $2.45 to $2.55 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quality and quantity. Production in the Mediteranean Basin was estimated by the Department of Agriculture as follows:—France, 5,000 short tons; Greece, 130,000; Italy, 165,000; Portugal, 95,000; Spain, 300,000 and Yugoslavia, 600. In the Middle East, Israel, 600; Syria, 7,000; Turkey, 35,000, and Lebanon, 3,800. Africa, Algeria, 25,000; French Morocco, 15,000; Libya, 35,000. Total production estimated at 820,000, compared with 1,033,260 tons last year.

Peanut—Crude was higher with light sales reported at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, southeast. Offerings were still scarce, with prices still merely nominal. Refined was higher at 22c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Government report indicated 1955 peanut production (picked and threshed)) at 1,610,450,000 pounds, compared with 1,024,780,000 last year and 10-year average of 1,921,095,000 pounds. Acreage harvested totaled 1,685,000 acres compared with 1,394,000 last year and 10-year average of 2,562,000. Yield per acre was placed at 956 pounds, against 735 last year and 10-year average of 784.

Soybean—Heavy export businesss strengthened the market and quotations were lifted ⅜c. per pound. Sales of 4,000 metric tons of refined soybean oil were closed last week for January shipment to Greece. Crude was sold up to 11c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, for December January and 11⅛c. asked. February-March was held at 11c. June-August sold at 10⅞c. and September 10¾c.,

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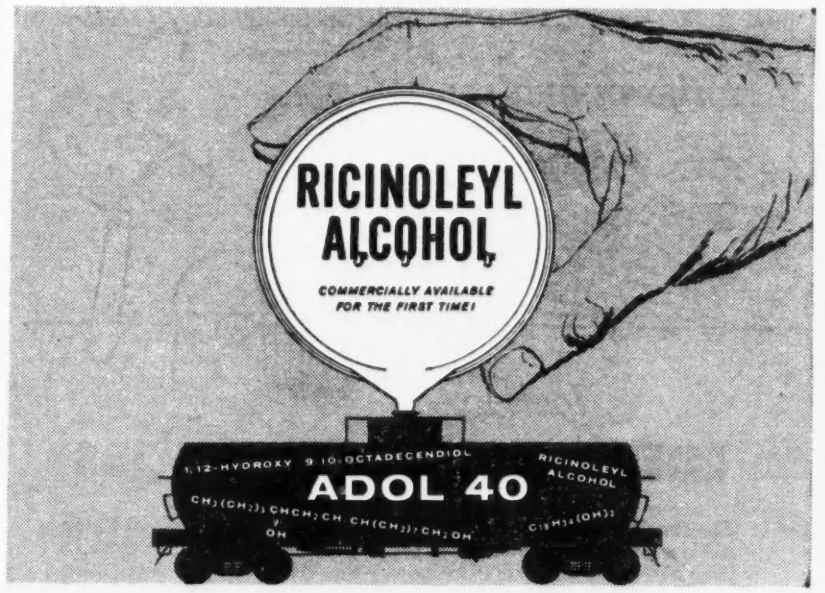

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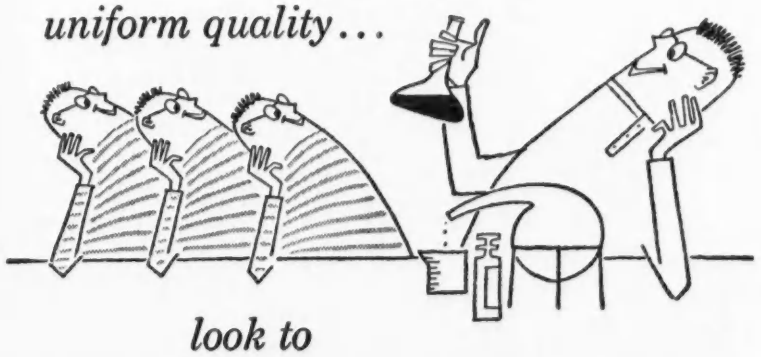

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

same basis. Refined salad was higher at 13⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Government crop reported placed 1955 production at 371,276,000 bushels compared with 341,565,000 in 1954 and 10-year average of 238,488,000. Acreage harvested totaled 18,559,000 acres, against 16,971,000 in 1954 and 10-year average of 11,987,000. Yield per acre was reported at 20 bushels, against 20.1 last year and 10-year average of 19.9.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, December 23, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
Dec.	22	11.00	10.80	Expired
Jan.	2	10.95	10.95	10.90@10.98
Mar.	10	10.83	10.78	10.88@10.90
May	20	10.86	10.71	10.87@10.90
July	20	10.76	10.62	10.78@10.82
Sept.	3	10.55	10.52	10.55@10.65

Total sales, 77 contracts.

Tung—Improved trading and light offerings stiffened this market and quotations were lifted to 26¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for December-March delivery, following sales at 25¾c. and 26c. Offers of domestic also were scarce and market was nominal at 25¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Drums ranged from 27¾c. to 28¼c., spot, as to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Trading continued quiet. Shipments were quoted nominally, ranging from $123 to $125 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian port.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds Beans	Oil
Last week	555,750	964,800
Previous week	402,000	650,000
Corresponding week, 1954	2,218,500	600,000
Total this year	76,876,910	48,487,800
Corresponding period, 1954	104,233,900	49,616,000

Cocoa Butter—Market was firmer and slightly higher at 52c. to 57c. per pound, spot according to quantity.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was irregular and slight advances were not sustained and offers became available at former quotations. Yellow grease was quoted at 7⅜c. to 7½c., per pound, tankcars, delivered. Choice white all hog was nominal at 8½c. per pound, and not all hog 8¼c., same basis.

Lard — Steadier tone developed and market advanced fractionally. Cash lard was quoted at 11c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Moderate business was reported at a slight advance early in the week, but increased offerings were reported available at former levels in some quarters. Bleachable fancy was offered at 8⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 8⅛c.; special, 7⅞c. and No. 1, 7½c., same basis. Export business was moderate. Edible tallow was lower and quoted at 9c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Guaranteed fancy was held at 9¾c. per pound, drums and extra, 9½c. nominal, f.a.s.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal—Business was slow. Prices were off $1 per ton.

Minneapolis.—This market was decidedly weak and quotations on extracted meal declined $1 while old-process expeller meal was nominally steady. Scattered export sales were reported at slightly under quoted prices. Extracted meal, 36 percent protein, was quoted at $56 to $56.50 a short ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller meal was priced at $62.50 for prompt shipment, $61.50 for January and $60.50 for February forward.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	16,380,000	15,780,000
Since Sept. 1	278,461,000	240,720,000

Soybean Meal—Production and consumption of soybean meal so far this season has run ahead of previous years. Prices have been depressed but has shown some recovery from the recent lows. Demand is still principally for nearby shipments. Meal 44 percent was offered at $50 per ton December-January; $51 February-March; $52 April-September, Decatur for unrestricted billing and ranged from $50 to $52 bulk, Mississippi Valley points, December-March shipment.

Waxes

Carnauba — Reports from Rio Janiero stated that the Brazilian government has announced new regulations transfering Parnahyba No. 3, North country crude from type 4 to type 3, effective immediately. The local market was quiet, but firm. Stocks on spot were reported light and closely held for all grades at current quotations.

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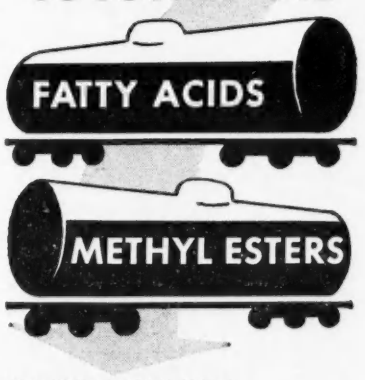

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±1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—±00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—±0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant ±0, 18" hinged Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill ±1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams ±3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
Buchanan 5"x12" Jaw Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
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Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Kux 2½" dia. Tablet Machine.
Tablet Machines, Single Punch & Rotary.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Kane 2 H.P. Gas Boilers, 200± pressure.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Conveyors & Elevators.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.

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1—Pfaudler 5'x18' Horizontal glass lined, 2500 gal.
1—Pfaudler 78" x 96" Vert. Glass lined 2300 gal.
2—1500 gal. 316 S/S 5' x 9' Vert. 20 PSI.
1—7500 gal. 316 S/S clad 12' x 6' x 5'6" cone.
1—750 gal. 316 S/S 5' x 5' cone bottom.
3—4' diam. 316 S/S Conical Hoppers.
2—3' x 32" 316 S/S Conical Hopers.
1—2' x 3' Horizontal Closed 316 S/S.
1—2½' x 3½' Horizontal Closed 316 S/S.
2—3' x 3½' Horizontal Closed Nickel Clad
2—7' x 11' Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined.
1—7' x 7'4" Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined 50 psi.
1—6' x 6' Vert. Steel Brick & Lead Lined.
1—4' x 5'6" Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined, 50 psi.
4—4' x 8' Hor. Steel ASME 25 psi.
1—4' x 5'6" Hor. Steel ASME 25 psi.
2—3' x 7' Vert. Steel ASME 25 psi.

PUMPS—CENTRIFUGAL
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 70 gpm 157' hd 20 HP.
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 55 gpm 107' hd 7½ HP.
2—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 50 gpm 107' hd 5 HP.
3—Karbate Series 5A 60 gpm 60' hd 5 HP.
9—Karbate new Impellers.
1—I.R. 1000 gpm Series 5CRVL 40 HP.
2—I.R. 1000 gpm Series 5CRVL 30 HP.
2—I.R. 650 gpm Series 5CRVL 30 HP.

CONVEYORS
3—Link Belt 316 S/S 18" x 12', 18" x 10' 18" x 7' twin screw.
1—Link Belt Steel 10" x 16' twin screw.
9—Link Belt 12" Troughing Belt Conveyors 15', 20', 30', 35', 45', 50' open and closed with drives and motors.

REACTOR—CONDENSERS
3—4' x 13' closed 316 S/S Reactors or Convertors with 109—3" x 6' 316 S/S tubes 150 psi.
1—Pfaudler 250 gal. Hastelloy C Reactor.
2—Pfaudler Monel Heat Exchanger 62 sq. ft.
8—Karbate Heat Exchangers 188, 70, 16.4 sq. ft.

DRYERS
1—Buflovak 6'x5'6" Monel Drum Flakers NEW with drives and motors.
1—Rietz 30' "Thermoscrew" Conveyor Dryer 304 S/S NEW with drive & motor.

MISCELLANEOUS
1—I.R. Jet Refrigeration Unit complete 208 Tons 65.5° F. to 60° F.
1—I.R. Jet Refrigeration Unit complete 136 Tons 50° F. to 45° F.
1—Patterson 7'6" Conical Blender Rubber lined with drive & 15 HP motor.
2—Buffalo-Forge Fans 10,000 cfm at 7" S.P., 20 HP motor.
20—Link Belt Reducers and drives from ¾ HP to 15 HP.

* All motors are 3/60/440 V. explosion proof.

SPECIAL
Large quantity Valves, Piping, Fittings in Stainless, Karbate, Glass, Glass-lined, porcelain, NEW & USED.
Large quantity explosion proof light fixtures, grating, conduit, structural steel.
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IN STOCK

DRYERS
2—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7'5" x 20', 3'10" x 12'.
2—Hersey 4'x30', 3'x20' S/S Hot Air Rotary.
2—Struthers-Wells 5'x15' nickel Rotary Vacuum.
2—Buflovak 42"x120" Atmos. double drum.
1—Buflovak 2'x4' double drum vacuum.
1—Stokes 138H Vacuum Shelf with 10—44"x40" shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3'x15', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40'.
5—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 5'x40', 4½'x50', 6'x40', 6'x74'.

MIXERS
8—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 660, 250, 100 and 50 gals.
3—Baker Perkins 100, 50 and 2 gal. double arm, jacketed.
2—Sprout Waldron S/S jacketed Powder, 27 cu. ft.
9—Steel jacketed Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S/S. Rotating, jacketed.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Steel Conical, with 7½ HP motor.

MILLS
1—Patterson NEW 6'x8' Porcelain lined Mill 50 HP motor.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
1—Patterson 3½'x4' steel Ball Mill.
1—Mikro Pulverizer ±4TH.

CENTRIFUGES
1—Sharples PY-14, S/S Super-D-Canter.
2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S/S.
3—Sharples P16 Monel and S/S. Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.
1—AT&M 40" Suspended rubber covered, perforated basket.
4—Tolhurst AT&M 40", 36", 32", Suspended steel, stainless.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 26" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket.

REACTORS, CONDENSERS, TOWERS, TANKS
1—2500 gal. 316 S/S jacketed, agitated Reactor.
8—4000 gal. 7'x14' Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles.
6—8000 gal. Steel Mixing Tanks with coils.
1—10'x16' Aluminum Tank, ½" shell, 10,000 gals.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—8500 gal. Horizontal Pressure Tank, 275± W. P.
2—10'x40', 10'x30' Horizontal Storage Tanks ½" shell.
5—S/S Towers 7'x25'6", 4'x30', 12"x14'.
25—Atmospheric S/S Heat Exchangers 715 & 477 sq. ft.
22—55 to 2400 sq. ft. S/S & Admiralty Heat Exchangers.

FILTERS
2—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Swenson 4'x2' Nickel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Feinc 3'x1' S/S Rotary Vacuum String with Pumps.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
1—Niagara 110-20 Filter with 12 S/S leaves.
2—#3 Sweetland S/S Filters, 12-25" dia. leaves 75 sq. ft.
4—#3, #5, #7, #12 Sweetland Filters.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS
1—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm Unit 4½ million BTU.
4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84."
6—Robinson, Sprout Waldron S/S Sifters 40"x84", single deck.
7—Stokes #DDS2 and "R" Tablet Presses.
1—Ball & Jewell #2 Rotary Cutter.
7—Nash Vacuum Pumps #H7, #H6, #L5, #4, #2.
2—Beechruss Model D Vacuum Pumps 50 cfm.
7—Durco S/S Centrifugal Pumps 1" to 3".

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5—Swenson Walker Crystallizers, 30' long each, welded jackets, excellent condition.

CENTRIFUGALS

1—AT&M Susp. 48" dia. Perf. Basket, St. St., Fume tight.
1—Fletcher Susp. 40" dia. Imperf. Basket, Steel.
1—Tolhurst Susp. 26" dia. Imperf. Basket, Steel.
1—Bird 36" x 50" Solid Bowl, Steel.
1—Bird 24" Horiz., Steel.
1—Sharples 16P Pressuretite, St. St., UNUSED.
6—DeLaval Nos. 74-11; 94-01; 600, LA-11.

DRYERS

4—Devine #27 Vacuum Shelf Dryers, two-door, 17 shelves, 475 sq. ft.; with condensers.
2—Devine #23 Vacuum Shelf Dryers, two-door, 13 shelves, 365 sq. ft., with condensers.
3—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 6 shelves, 39" x 59", 80 sq. ft. 9½" space. UNUSED.
1—Bowen 5' dia. Stainless Steel Spray Dryer.
1—Stokes 3' dia. x 15' long Jacketed Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
4—Double Drum Dryers: 42" x 120"; 24" x 60"; 22" x 38".
4—Rotary Hot Air Dryers or Kilns: 10'6" dia. x 105' L, 5' x 30', 4'6" x 40', 3' x 24'.
3—Rotary Furnace Tubes 24" D x 8'6" L—Chrome nickel alloy.
1—Hardinge XC-2 Ruggles Coles Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 4' D x 30' L.
2—Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' dia. x 40'.
2—Davenport #2A Grain Presses.

EVAPORATORS—STILLS

1—Zaremba Double Effect Caustic Soda Evaporator, 5' dia. NICKEL CLAD bodies; 275 sq. ft. NICKEL TUBE steam chests; NICKEL pumps.
1—Goslin-Birmingham 6775 sq. ft. Quadruple Effect, Vertical long copper tubes.
1—Conkey 1900 sq. ft. Triple Effect, Vertical long Herculoy tubes.
1—Buflovak 588 sq. ft. Double Effect, all stainless steel.
1—Stainless Steel, 145 sq. ft. coil, 500 gal. pot.
3—B & S St. St. Jktd. Agit. Evap. Kettles, 6' dia. x 3' deep.
1—Stokes 150 gal. St. St. Jacketed Vacuum Still.
3—Stainless Steel Packed Columns: 8" dia. x 26' H; 14" dia. x 25'; 23" x 80".
2—Stainless Steel Cascade Columns 5' dia. x 50' high.

FILTERS

3—Sweetland Filters: #12 (72 lvs.); #5 (20 lvs.); #2 (18 lvs.).
2—Oliver 5'3" dia. x 8' F Continuous Panel Type Filters, gas tight hoods and repulpers—UNUSED.
1—Swenson 8' x 8' Rotary Vacuum Filter, Precoat type. Acid proof construction.
9—Filter Presses open and closed delivery, 12" to 36".
1—Niagara #110-20 St. St. Pressure Filter, 110 sq. ft.

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Groen 200 gal. Stainless Steel Kettle.
Portable Agitators ¼ H.P.—431 R.P.M.
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2100 CFM Sullivan Compressor.
C27 Sharples SuperDHydrator SS.
250 cu. ft. SS Blender.
27 cu. ft. SS Powder Mixer.
100 sq. ft. SS Heat Exchanger.
6'x29' SS Column, 21 trays.
5'x18' Scrubber SS lined.
Gyro Sifter, Robinson 28A, SS.
5'x15' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
30"x8' Rotary Vac Dryer, Stokes.
310-12 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
502-20 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
1106-36 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
7'6"x110' Rotary Kiln
5'x20' Baker Rotary Cooler.
4'x27' Rotary Dryer oil fired.
8'x10' Oliver Rotary Filter.
19"x12' Karbate Column (NEW).
19 cu. ft. Patterson Blender.
140 cu. ft. dbl. Paddle Mixer.
5'x8' Kennedy Ball Mill.
6'x10 Hearth Skinner Roaster.
8'—5'—18" Gayco Classifiers.
200 gal. Baker Perkins Churn.
100 gal. Xanthate Baratte.
550 sq. ft. Heat Exchanger, steel.
1800 sq. ft. Heat Exch. Everdur.
2000 gal. Reactor, 200 PSI.
1300 gal. Glass Lined Tank.
500,000 gal. Tanks, welded.
30,000 gal. Propane Tanks, ASME.
10,000 gal. Propane Tanks, ASME.
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BLENDER, 1500± CAP. ALL S.S., JACKETED, CENTER DISCHARGE, RIBBON, 10 H.P. MOTOR, 36"x6'6"x 42".

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BALL MILLS—25 to 1,000 gallon.
CENTRIFUGE—Troy, 17", monel.
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MIXERS, D. A. SIGMA—Jktd. Steel and S.S. 50, 60, & 200 Gallon.
MIXERS, DRY POWDER—400, 600, 1000, 1500, 2000 & 3000 lb.
ROTARY DRYER—4'6"x30', 5/16" Shell.
TANK—300 gal., monel, dished heads. Complete with Turbine agit. & XP motor drive, ASME.
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PATTERSON 4x5 BUHRSTONE lined PEBBLE MILLS.
BUFLOVAK DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS 32"x52", 36x84, 42x120.
SMALL AND LARGE BALL MILLS and PEBBLE MILLS.
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20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
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60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
150—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 150 gpm.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Abbe Ball Mill, 36"x42" Buhrstone lined.
#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 360 gal.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Stokes Single Punch Tablet Machine.
1—Raymond 3" Hammer Mill, like new.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x38'.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x27".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
3—Dopp Kettles with agitators, 600 gal. cap.
45—Steel Tanks from 100 to 100,000 gals.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
Robinson Ribbon Type Mixer, 30"x10'—like new.
4—Horizontal Retorts 200± w.p., A.S.M.E., from 12" to 24" dia., 4' to 12' long.
2—Crystallizers—10' long.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. Jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 18-S-23.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
3—2500 gal. Pfaudler G/L Tanks & S/S Agitators.
6—Blackburn-Smith Jacketed Filters, 20 to 160 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor, 15' long.
4—Hoffman Steam Jacketed Filters.
1—Meade Mill #2 with 7½ H.P. Motor.

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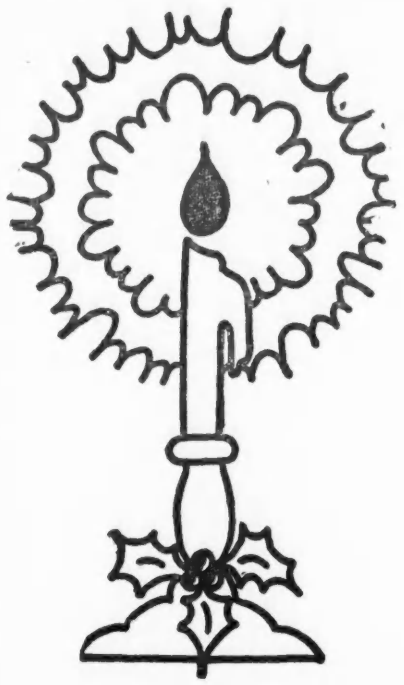

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Happy New Year

Edward Gelb,
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2—Haskins Cap Tighteners, m.d.
1—4TH Mikro Pulverizer 60 HP, tefc.
2—Stainless Steel Hersey Rotary Dryers, 5'x26' and 6'x23'.
2—8'x125' Rotary Kilns.
3—Buflovac 42x120, 32x120 Atmos dbl. Drum Dryers, complete; 1—American 24x36.
2—54"x70" and 1—40"x60" Bird Continuous Centrifugals, S/S Solid bowls.

3—Unused ±12 Sweetland FILTERS. 48 bronze monel covered bottom drainage leaves 3" c/c. Latest type; 1—±2, 23 copper leaves 1½" cc.
1—Day ±30 Imperial jack. Mixer, 75 gal.
1—Buflovac 48"x40" Drum Flaker, chrome plated, s/s ends.
9—Sperry 18"x18" Filter Presses, 11 ch.
1—Link-Belt Co. ROTARY DRYER. Roto-Louvre. ±502-16 Type C, 5'2" dia. 16' long with ±304 S/S contact parts.
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Vac. Shelf: Devine 20 shelf 40x43".
Vac. Shelf: Stokes 20 shelf 40x44".

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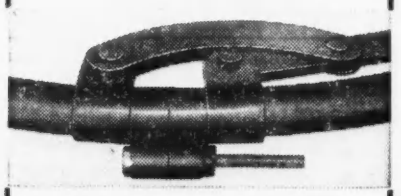

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on New Year Production

1—150 gallon jacketed and agitated all nickel reactor.
1—Sweetland ±11 stainless filter, 695 sq. ft. area.
4—Shriver 30" x 30" cast iron filter presses, closed delivery.
2—Bird and American Tool 40" steel centrifuges, suspended types.
6—Stokes model E tablet presses.
1—Unused Mikro ±3 pulverizer.
3—Conical blenders 25 to 90 cu. ft., stainless and steel.
2—300 gallon stainless jacketed and agitated kettles.
6—Patterson 4' x 4' jacketed chrome manganese lined ball mills, 250 gallons.
15—Stainless and Karbate condensers, 12 to 110 sq. ft. area.
1—National Equipment stainless steel dry powder filling machine.
2—Colton model 14 automatic tube fillers, closers and crimpers.
1—Struthers Wells 20 gallon stainless steel jacketed and agitated reactor.
1—W & P 500 gallon mixer, jacketed.
4—Pfaudler 500 gallon jacketed and agitated G L reactors.
1—Hersey 3' x 24' all monel rotary direct dryer, oil fired.
4—Buflovak 20-6-3 shelf vacuum shelf dryers.
6—Day & Ross 40-15-8-2 gallon pony mixers.
15—Stainless steel tanks, 70 gallons to 1,000 gallons, open and closed.
1—Unused Haveg 750 gallon closed tank.
2—Mikro ±1 and ±2 pulverizers MD.
1—Morehouse speedline mill, 20 HP.

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Stokes 2 Drum drier, 4' x 9' with Reeves drive motor, s s hood, screw conveyor; Day powder sifter s s parts; Pony Labelrites, models 86ML, 86TO; 50 gal. glass lined vacuum evaporator with 25 gal. receiver, pump & motor; Fletcher 30" s s centrifuge; Abbe #2 rotary cutter. L. E. Glick & Co., 626 Broadway, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

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Sulfur Output

—*Continued from page 5*

rites, and 410,000 tons sulfur in various forms from other sources.

The increased supply of sulfur stems from a stepped-up expansion program begun some five years ago. Since mid-1951, seven new Frasch process mines have been placed in operation and numerous projects have been added to recover sulfur in various forms and from other sources including sour natural gas, refinery gases, smelter gas, pyrites and surface deposits.

One new Frasch process mine was brought into production in 1955—the Chacahoula property of Freeport. There now are thirteen Frasch process mines being worked on the Gulf Coast of the U.S.

The largest producer was Boling dome of Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, followed by Freeport's Grande Ecaille and Garden Island Bay mines. Additional output came from smaller mines of Texas Gulf, Freeport, and the mines of Jefferson Lake Sulphur Company, Duval Sulphur & Potash Company, and Standard Sulphur Company.

Plans for development of one new sulfur deposit were announced during the year and exploratory drilling was conducted in several areas.

The new deposit, known as Lake Pelto, is located in the shallow waters off the Louisiana coast about sixty miles southwest of New Orleans. It lies beneath six to eight feet of water and is separated from the open Gulf only by a narrow strip of land. Freeport is working on plans to install a mining plant and other facilities which will mark the first attempt at mining a sulfur deposit entirely under water and in an area where no land whatever exists.

A second known deposit, plans for the development of which have not yet been announced, is block 18 of Humble Oil & Refining Company. The dome is some six miles off the Louisiana shore and under forty feet of water.

Hormone Claimed

—*Continued from page 7*

ers of laboratory rats and is one of the steps used in screening hormones for possible use in treating arthritis and related disorders.

The synthesis of the new hormone is one result of an extensive research program which seeks to uncover all possible information about the characteristics and functions of the adrenal hormones and related compounds.

Six biologists also assisted in the research reported by the Upjohn chemists. They are Dr. William W. Byrnes, Lester E. Barnes, Betty J. Bowman, Dr. William E. Dulin, Irvin H. Morley and Dr. Robert O. Stafford.

Aldosterone Is 'Biological Standard'

The total synthesis in the laboratory of aldosterone, one of the natural hormones of the adrenal gland, was announced last summer at the fourteenth International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry at Zurich, Switzerland.

Aldosterone then became the "biological standard" which serves as one yardstick for evaluating new steroid compounds as they are developed in the laboratories.

Until the Upjohn achievement, aldosterone was the most potent compound known for regulating the utilization of minerals in the body and maintaining water balance. However, aldosterone, which is sought after by researchers studying the chemistry of human ailments related to adrenal misfunction, is virtually unobtainable.

A second methyl hormone also is reported in the same *Journal* article to have significant biological activity. This substance, named 2-methylhydrocortisone acetate, is ten times as active as hydrocortisone in the glycogen deposition assay, the article states. The research is continuing and the results of further investigations are expected to be reported at a later date.

Tariff Concessions

—*Continued from page 5*

in United States duties were involved in the negotiations.

The results of the negotiations as they relate to chemical industry products were summarized as follows:—

● India negotiated with the United States and other countries for the withdrawal of its concession rates on certain coaltar dyes. As composition for the withdrawals, India granted new concessions to the United States reducing duties substantially below the present legal rates on certain patent foods and on surgical and scientific instruments, apparatus and appliances.

The United States may also benefit indirectly, it was stated, from India's compensatory concession to Germany binding the present low rate of duty on dye intermediates.

● The Netherlands Antilles negotiations were more extensive, involving a revision of their entire tariff schedule and resulting in a generally moderate increase in their customs duties. These increases in rates are not expected to have a restrictive effect on US exports, the department said, hence the Netherlands Antilles was not obligated to grant as much compensation as would normally be expected.

● New Zealand withdrew a concession originally granted to the United States on certain tractor parts, and as compensation New Zealand granted new concessions to the United States on a number of products including turpentine and rosin.

● Nicaragua made small to moderate increases in duties on concessions granted to the United States on flavoring preparations and certain other products, and as compensation for these increases Nicaragua reduced substantially the duties on certain medicinals and pharmaceuticals, and other specified items.

● Pakistan withdrew concessions on certain products including paint and as compensation granted new concessions on certain items including thermoplastic and thermosetting moulding powders and certain anti-malarial drugs.

Business Vigor

—*Continued from page 3*

November, pointing up shorter supply and continuing good demand for products. The 57 percent reporting inventories the same reflected normalcy and good balance, commented these committee members. Lower inventories were the same as last month, 15 percent again reporting less stock on hand.

Aside from the usual seasonal fall-off in the construction industry, employment remains high; shortages of skilled labor and good clerical help continue to plague some areas. However, 25 percent still report employment as greater than last month. Many of the 70 percent who report employment as the same are encouraged by its continued high level. The 5 percent who see employment as down generally reflect local situations, with strikes having a measurable effect.

Buying Policy

The general industrial purchasing policy is obviously selective, with commitments being extended where necessary to protect delivery. On production materials, there were 50 percent reporting coverage of ninety days plus, with but 4 percent on a hand-to-mouth basis, 16 percent allowing 30 days and 30 percent in the sixty-day range.

For MRO supplies, 87 percent are on a current to sixty-day schedule, of which 35 percent and 33 percent are in the thirty-day and sixty-day ranges, respectively. On capital goods, 75 percent reported ninety days or more forward buying, about the same as November.

Specific Commodity Changes

The materials reported having indications of price change are steel, nonferrous metals and paper, all up.

On the upside are some copper items, steel, steel scrap, zinc, lead, paper, alcohol, lumber, rubber, coal, fuel oil, cement, glass and bearings.

On the down side there were not enough reports on any single item to comment.

In short supply are aluminum, copper, nickel, many steel items (including plate, shapes, structural, sheets, stainless and carbon), selenium, paper (particularly kraft), titanium pigments, glass and bearings.

US Urged to Drop

—*Continued from page 4*

projects in the general area of molecular structure and arrangement, composition and properties of high polymers, particularly elastomers, and methods of preparing such materials."

The special commission also recommended that the government laboratories, Akron, Ohio, be offered for sale not later than July 1, 1957, and possibly sooner through appropriate disposal channels. These facilities cost $2,000,000 to build and $1,000,000 per year to operate. The report was approved by the twenty-four-member National Science Board at its recently-concluded December meeting.

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Soap Convention

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get under way on January 25, when the luncheon speaker will be Edgar L. Burtis, of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. He will discuss world trends in production and use of fats and oils. Following this will be talks on the effects of textile and rubber developments on fatty acids by Emery I. Valko, vice-president of Onyx Oil & Chemical Company, and Donald Druesedow, development supervisor of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, respectively.

Mansure of GSA to Speak

At the same time group meetings on industrial soap products for skin cleaning, building maintenance, dishwashing, and other specific fields will be held. At a general meeting of the industrial division on January 26, Edmund F. Mansure, administrator of the General Services Administration, will speak on "How to Do Business With Your Government."

The convention will also include a meeting of the glycerine division at which Oscar P. Muller, of the National Lead Company, will talk on "New Developments in Alkyd Resins"; Max Wolf, of the Quartermaster Food and Container Institute, will discuss "New Developments in Acetylated Glycerides," and Leo Pasternak will cover "Foreign Trade and Trends in Glycerine." This takes place on January 26.

Gas Industry Hits

—Continued from page 4

possible filibuster from members from the gas-consuming states.

The report of the executive committee charged that a great deal of misinformation is currently being circulated concerning federal controls, "based almost wholly upon the desire of certain individuals for political advantage or political advancement" and urged the members to acquaint the American public with its stake in maintaining the principle and practices of free competition.

The report said that controls over production promise a dwindling gas supply with consequent shortages, price increases, and a shift of industry to producing areas where producer prices are not under federal regulation.

Scheele to Keep Job

—Continued from page 3

ever, had only high praise for the Surgeon General.

"He is an able administrator, extremely cooperative," Secretary Folsom said about Dr. Scheele. "He knows his subject and he knows everyone in connection with it. When his term expires I shall recommend his reappointment as he is doing an awfully good job."

Mr. Folsom also said that he would recommend to congress in January that the polio vaccine program be continued beyond its present termination date of February 15. The program provides for grants-in-aid to the states to cover part of the costs of administering the vaccine to children.

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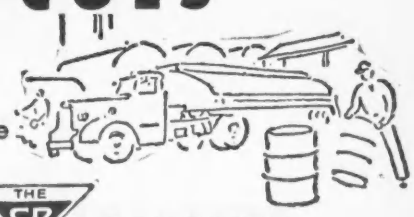

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